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LAZAR, GROMYKO SPEAK AT WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS DINNER

LD151156 Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 14, (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, hosted supper Monday in the Parliament building in honour of the external affairs ministers attending the Budapest session of the Foreign Ministerial Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Also present at the event was Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

Toast speeches were delivered at the supper by Gyorgy Lazar and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Ministers Departure

LD161250 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI)--As we have already reported, Andrey Gromyko, tne Soviet Union's minister for foreign affairs, left Hungary on Tuesday after concluding the Budapest session of the Foreign Ministerial committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

He was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

In the course of the day Foreign Ministers Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian People's Republic, Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Emil Wojtaszek, Polish People's Republic, and Oskar Fischer, German Democratic Republic, left Budapest.

The foreign ministers were seen off by Frigyes Puja.

WARSAW TREATY DEFENSE MINISTERS IN BUDAPEST FOR 'SHIELD-79'

LD160910 Budapest MTI in English 0628 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI)--At the invitation of Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, defence minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Army General Vojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defence of the Polish People's Republic, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defence of the German Democratic Republic, Army General Ion Coman, minister of the Armed Forces of the Romanian Socialist Republic, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, the Soviet Union's defence minister, and Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defence of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, arrived in Hungary on Tuesday for the Shield '79 joint military exercises to be staged in the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic. The guests were met by Lajos Czinege and by members of the military council of the Hungarian Defence Ministry.

Decorations were presented to the best young communists in the armies of the nations participating in the Shield '79 military exercises at a ceremony held in the cultural centre of the Hungarian People's Army at Tapolca, south Hungary, on Tuesday.

Present at the ceremony to hand over the awards were Major General Istvan Horvath, first deputy to the chief of the Political Department of the Hungarian People's Army, Colonel Istvan Pompor, secretary of the People's Army Committee of the HSWP, and several high-ranking leaders of the fraternal countries' armies.

Laszlo Varga, secretary of the Young Communist League [KISZ] Central Committee, greeted the young soldiers and their chiefs excelling in training, attaining outstanding results in acquiring political and professional knowledge and acting in an examplary manner in broadening the friendship between young people speaking different languages and in advancing internationalist cooperation. [sentence as received] Thereafter on behalf of the KISZ CC he presented various awards and distinctions to Bulgarian, Hungarian, Romanian, Soviet and Czechoslovak young communist soldiers and their trainers.

The eminent titles awarded to Bulgarian, Czechoslovak and Soviet soldiers displaying the most outstanding performance in national camps by the defence minister of the Hungarian People's Army were also presented on Tuesday.

Preparations for Exercise

LD152236 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Summary] Preparations are underway for the Shield-79 joint exercises which the Warsaw Pact member states are to hold shortly in Hungary. Our friends have been given friendly receptions everywhere, camps have been pitched, and everything is being rehearsed in detail so that the exercises will be carried out with clockwork precision.

"In every camp, together with guests from other units, 9 May, Victory Day, which is at the same time the National Day of Czechoslovakia, was celebrated. Yesterday, beside joint camp fires, they remembered the 24th anniversary of the foundation of the Warsaw Pact. Today's event took place in the Hungarian Army's House of Culture in Tapolca: Young Bulgarian, Hungarian, Romanian, Soviet and Czechoslovak communist soldiers were decorated by the KISZ Central Committee, and there was also the presentation of awards made by the Ministry of Defense to soldiers with the most outstanding achievements."

"Lajos Czinege gave a dinner in honor of the Warsaw Pact national defense ministers and the commander in chief of the joint forces. Janos Borbandi, deputy premier, and Sandor Racz, department chief of the MSZMP Central Committee took part in the dinner."

Losonczi at Exercise

LD161256 Budapest MTI in English 1106 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 16, 1979 (MTI)--The Shield-79 common military exercises commenced Wednesday morning in Transdanubia in the presence of President Pal Losonczi of the Presidential Council, member of the HSWP Political Committee.

The morning events spoke eloquently for the excellent training of the soldiers, for the exemplary cooperation between the troops and staffs of the friendly countries.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK COMMENTS ON SALT-II, WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD152126 Prague CTK in English 1837 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest (CETEKA Correspondent)--The signing of the SALT-II treaty by the USSR and the U.S. will undoubtedly have favourable influence on improvement of the overall atmosphere in the world, and strengthen and accelerate the process of relaxation of tension, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told Czechoslovak journalists accredited here today.

Minister Chnoupek, who attended a session of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty states, expressed the view that the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, Communist Party general secretary and Soviet president, and U.S. President James Carter for signing the treaty will be an exceptionally important international political event which will find reflection in all spheres of international politics.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said that participants in the Budapest meeting congratulated Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and expressed admiration for the immense patience, foresight and political skill with which Soviet diplomacy has reached this significant success.

Minister Chnoupek said that it would be a suitable step to convene a conference on a high political level before the end of this year, if possible, which would discuss mainly questions related to strengthening trust among states in Europe.

The Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers also dealt with the possibilities of signing at the conference a treaty which would further strengthen the political and legal basis for honouring the principle of non-use of force and threat of force in international relations.

WARSAW ASSESSES SIGNIFICANCE OF SALT ACCORD

LD111414 Warsaw PAP in English 0925 GMT 11 May 79 LD

["Important Victory of Principles of Realism"--PAP Headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May, PAP--ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the daily of the Polish army, carries an article under the above heading, dealing with the SALT-II agreement between the United States and the USSR, excerpts:

To fully appreciate the significance of the SALT-II agreement it should be recalled that it provides for the mutual reduction of missiles and strategic bombers, thus levelling their ceiling. The agreement opens up the process of reduction of bigger nuclear arsenals of the modern world not only in terms of their quantity but quality as well. It marks the begining of a new phase of disarmament negotiations on a worldwide scale.

The conclusion of the agreement was dictated by common sense and concern for the elementary security of both of the sides directly concerned and of whole mankind. For every one of us has to understand that further soaring strategic armaments of the two biggest superpowers not only would increasingly threaten ourselves but also the biological existence of man.

We would like to believe that the agreement would pave the way for the conclusion of other disarmament agreements to pass, at last, from political to military detente. In the efforts to achieve this aim, our socialist fatherland will undoubtedly play the role our nation deserves. As previously, she is always actively engaged in a battle where even a partial check of arms race is at stake.

BERLIN COMMENTATOR VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF SALT-II

DW150929 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1810 GMT 14 May 79 DW

[Guenther Leuschner commentary]

[Excerpt] The efforts have proved worthwhile. The result proved those right who were always aiming to limit the strategic arms race despite all provocations by SALT adversaries. SALT-II offers a chance to limit the strategic arms race with regard to nuclear mass annihilation weapons. SALT-II will be a treaty stabilizing the existing strategic balance. But regardless how important the new treaty may be, the new impulses supposed to serve detente and the improvement of Soviet-American relations will not be limited to just the treaty.

Erich Honecker said: We hope that as a result of the forthcoming conclusion of SALT-II, European efforts will experience new impulses to continue the process of detente and complement it by real disarmament steps. It is but logical that the news about the forthcoming successful conclusion of negotiations on the summit meeting touched off agreement throughout the entire world. For everybody who considers the arms race as the greatest danger for man, the conclusion of SALT-II is encouraging. Last but not least because after the implementation of the treaty, work will begin on a new and even more far-reaching SALT-III agreement.

The forthcoming signing does not yet mean the implementation of the agreement. In order to be ratified a two-thirds majority of the U.S. senate is required, and it is not yet clear whether this majority will be achieved. The opponents of detente aim their acitivites at the senate since they could not torpedo the conclusion of the treaty. They are mobilizing all their forces to prevent ratification.

PRAVDA wrote the following on Sunday about the reasons: It is not hard to understand why these forces are becoming hysterical. Many of their egotistic plans will fail. The military-industrial complex is about to lose some arms orders running into billions which have been promising superprofits. The fact that the forthcoming signing of a treaty that has been expected impatiently by millions of people in all the world for more than 6 years now leads to a strong domestic controversy in the United States. This fact shows where you will find the center of the opponents of detente.

HUNGARIAN TU NEWSPAPER WELCOMES SALT-II AGREEMENT

ID111230 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 11 May 79 ID

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI)--"The SALT-II does not put an end to the armament race and does not remove the war dangers threatening mankind. Nevertheless, it has become a central issue of the supporters and opponents of detente.

Without the conclusion of this accord the whole process of detente would suffer a lasting damage and the Soviet-American relations as well as the whole international situation would step back to the cold war era", writes the editorial in the Friday issue of NEPSZAVA, the central daily newspaper of the Hungarian trade unions, about announcing the agreement in principle on SALT-II. Then the editorial notes that the SALT-II ensures some control on the armament race of unprecedented extent. "The accord does not prevent the American war industry from producing new kinds of weapons but does moderate the danger that this complex compels, a qualitatively new stage of the armament race on the world. It also reduces the risk of a nuclear war and impedes the development of new arms systems."

The article then points out that all this, of course, results in profit loss for the monopolies interested in militarization. But concluding the SALT-II is in the shared interest of both the American and Soviet side: "Because the unlimited armament would take up thousands of millions of money not only from the socialist building but would put a great burden also on the Western economy."

Everybody rejoices at the SALT-II who treasures peace. We hope that the Soviet-American summit meeting planned for the conclusion and signing of the accord will encourage not only the improvement of the deteriorated relations between the two superpowers but will be beneficial also for the disarmament talks and for the whole international situation" states the editorial, which then concludes that:

"However, the SALT-II struggle does not end by the conclusion of the agreement. To discuss the ratification by the American Congress, to wage till the end the fight with those who still have not given up the anti-detente plans, is a serious burden on the whole U.S. policy. But the American administration has to fight this struggle in its own country."

GDR SUBMITS VIEWS ON DISARMAMENT IN LETTER TO WALDHEIM

LD111704 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0820 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] New York (ADN Correspondent)--On Thursday the GDR submitted in a letter to UN General Secretary Dr Kurt Waldheim its views concerning a comprehensive disarmament program. The elements of such a program will be drawn up by the UN Disarmament Commission which will hold its first meeting at the UN headquarters next Monday. The commission was set up by a decision of the special session on disarmament of the UN General Assembly last year.

The GDR memorandum says among other things: "Cessation of the arms race, disarmament and prevention of the danger of a nuclear war are the most important and urgent tasks of our time. The fate of all states and peoples depends on their solution. The politburo of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council stated in this connection on 30 November 1978: "The stepping up of the arms race, for which imperialism bears sole responsibility, is the greatest threat to peace and detente. It is thus becoming an increasingly urgent task to call a halt to this material preparation for another war and to bring about a corresponding turn in the struggle for the cessation of the arms race. There can be no stable peace as long as ever more instruments for the destruction of human life are stockpiled."

The GDR directed its activites toward the implementation of the declaration of the Warsaw Pact states of 23 November 1978. This "embraces measures for ending the arms race and for disarmament in the spheres of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, of conventional armed forces and armaments, measures to raise the political guarantees and those under international law for the security of states, and covers activities both of a global and regional nature."

The letter continues: "The GDR is of the opinion that the successful conclusion and early implementation of the Soviet-U.S. SALT-II agreement represents a positive impetus for the process of international detente and will have a favorable influence also on the negotiations in other spheres of arms limitation and disarmament."

The document calls for a "start without delay of negotiations by all nuclear powers and a number of nonnuclear powers on the cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons as well as the phased reduction of their stocks down to their complete elimination." It proposes "measures to strengthen the political guarantees and those under international law lessening the danger of nuclear war and strengthening confidence among states."

The measures for a comprenensive disarmament program also include a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests, the strengthening of the regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, and a ban on the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction.

In conclusion the GDR declares itself in favor of "the convening of a world disarmament conference at the earliest suitable moment."

CENTENARY OF STALIN'S BIRTH COMMEMORATED

AU111025 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 11 May 79 AU

["J.V. Stalin--Military Strategist of Genius, Architect of the Victory Over Fascism"--ATA headline]

[Excerpts] Tirana, May 11 (ATA)--The more the years roll by, the more the figure of J.V. Stalin, this outstanding classic of triumphant Marxism-Leninism, rises grandiously both as a military strategist of genius and architect of the victory over fascism, the more his historic merits in the service of the great cause of the world proletariat emerge clearly, writes the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT in an article published in the context of the 100th anniversary of the birth of J.V. Stalin.

The newspaper continues further on: the revisionists of all hues, Soviet, Yugoslav, Eurocommunist and Chinese, have strongly beaten and continue to beat the drums in order to denigrate J.V. Stalin, to sling mud on his name and immortal work. The most monstrous calumnies and fabrications have been and are being employed by them to erase and obscure the merits and the great role of J.V. Stalin as a military strategist of genius and architect of the historic victory over fascism.

J.V. Stalin, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT emphasizes, correctly considered Hitler's act against the Soviet Union as a military adventure and he properly foresaw the defeat of the army of Nazi Germany.

As Comrade Enver Hoxha has said: "With Marxist-Leninist method, with the dialectical method, J.V. Stalin analysed the forces on the rise and the forces in decay, made the historic diagnosis of the situation, made a scientific analysis of the ratio of forces operating on the arena of the war and mathematically defined the catastrophy of Hitlerites and the victory of the Soviet Army".

After his death, J.V. Stalin's monumental work in the military field too, was betrayed and rejected by the revisionist clique of Krushchev-Brezhnev. This clique turned the Soviet Union from the first socialist country in the world into a capitalist country and a social fascist state, from the powerful hearth of the revolution into one of the most dangerous centers of the world counter-revolution, into an imperialist and aggressive, neocolonialist and warmongering power.

The Red Army, from an army of the dictatorship of the proletariat and with glorious traditions, from an army which was in defence of the Soviet people and a liberation army of the peoples enslaved by fascism, from an army which maintained the brunt of the Second World War, was transformed by the Krushchevite-Brezhnevian clique into a fascist, aggressive, oppressive and enslaving army of the Soviet people and the other peoples. In order to serve the social-imperialist policy of the present-day Soviet state, its chauvinist and aggressive aims, the Soviet revisionist ruling clique destroyed from the foundations the Stalinian military science and art. The Stalinian military art which was the military art of a defensive revolutionary army and of a socialist state, was replaced by the bourgeois-revisionist military art, by the military art of the Soviet social-imperialist army, on the basis of which, it is prepared to carry out aggressions against the peoples, by the military art of a superpower which seeks to occupy and dominate over the world.

But, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT underlines, there has been and there will be no force on earth which can obliterate the honourable place J.V. Stalin holds as a military strategist of genius and architect of the victory over fascism. His work is immortal.

The Party of Labour of Albania, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, the Albanian communists, the entire Albanian people, ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion, recall with profound respect, gratitude and affection the name and the immortal work of J.V. Stalin as a great Marxist-Leninist and as a military strategist of genius. The Party of Labour of Albania, together with the genuine revolutionaries everywhere in the world, wages a highly principled struggle in defence of J.V. Stalin, being convinced that in this way it defends the great cause of the international proletariat, the cause of socialism and communism, the cause of the revolution and the liberation of the peoples, to which our great classics--Marx, Engles, Lenin and Stalin--devoted their lives.

PCI'S BERLINGUER SCORED AS 'REVISIONIST'

AU151445 Tirana ATA in English 0918 GMT 15 May 79 AU

["Berlinguer Supports the Presence of Italy in the Aggressive NATO Bloc"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 15 (ATA)--In an interview granted to the Italian bourgeois newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA recently, the chieftain of the Italian revisionist party, Berlinguer openly and forcefully expressed himself in favour of the presence of Italy in the aggressive military bloc of NATO, substantiating that the he feels himself more "guaranteed" as long as Italy is involved in it. This statement is another concrete expression of the reactionary and counter-revolutionary political platform the Italian revisionist party has long since adopted, an expression of its complete degeneration and transformation into a bourgeois party, thus Berlinguer once more expressed his full support for this aggressive military bloc, for U.S. imperialism which manipulates it.

In another statement made some days ago, Berlinguer expressed the full support of his party for another deceptive agreement on the "limitation" of the offensive strategic weapons, SALT II between the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists. Through such statements Berlinguer makes nothing else, but carries forward the clamorous demagogical campaign unleased by the imperialist-revisionist propaganda machine, whose aim is to hoodwink the international public opinion, to conceal the armaments race between the two imperialist superpowers, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, to cover up their hegemonic and expansionist ambitions in the world. In this case too, the Italian "Eurocommunist" comes out in open support of imperialism and socialimperialism, reaction and counterrevolution, ever more clearly revealing the true features of the Italian revisionist party as a zealous servant of the national and international bourgeoisie.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GREECE APPOINTED BY DECREE

AU151532 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 May 79 p 1 AU

[ATA report: "From the People's Assembly Presidium"]

[Text] By decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Bashkim Dino has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Greece. He replaces Lik Seiti, who has been appointed to another duty.

ZERI I POPULLIT REPORTS SOVIET OIL PRICE RISE FOR CEMA

AU151510 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 11 May 79 p 4 AU

[ATA report: "The Soviet Union Continues Increasing the Oil Price Which It Exports to the CEMA Countries"]

[Text] Tirana, 10 May--It is frequently reported about new increases in the price of oil which the vassal CEMA countries are compelled to buy from the Soviet Union, as well as the prices of raw materials imported from that capitalist country. Thus during last year the Soviet social imperialists forced the CEMA countries to pay 20 percent more for the oil which they bought from the Soviet Union. During 1976-78 the Soviet metropolis raised the price of oil sold to Hungary and other so-called allied countries by 4 percent. The Moscow businessmen announced recently another increase of 2.3 percent in the price of oil, this being the second increase in the price of oil announced by the Soviet social imperialists in the last 2 months, which will ensure the fat profits for the Soviet bourgeoisie. During the past 2 years the Soviet social imperialists have realized profits to the tune of $6 billion through their oil sales to CEMA countries.

The oppression, exploitation and plunder of the CEMA member countries by the Soviet social imperialists have has particularly intensified as a result of the creation of international monopolies which control the main branches of the economy of these countries. This neo-colonialist plunder is obviously carried out both openly and also under the guise of "economic integration," "the international division of labor," "the coordination of economic development plans," and so forth, which have made possible the subjugation of those countries and have placed them in dependence on the Soviet metropolis.

All this has led to a serious weakening of the economies of these countries and have turned them into appendages of the Soviet economy, forcing them to extend their hands for credits and debts to both the Moscow social imperialists and to Washington and all other imperialists.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES VIETNAMESE KOMSOMOL SECRETARY

AU151505 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 15 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 15 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC on the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, today received Mr Dang Quoc Bao, first secretary of the CC of the Ho Chi Minh Young Communist League of Vietnam.

The leader of the Vietnamese Komsomol made Bulgaria's top party and state leader familiar with the developments in South (?east) Asia after the recent victory of the heroic people of Socialist Vietnam over the Chinese aggressors. He spoke of the tasks which are being solved at present by the Ho Chi Minh Young Communist League.

Mr Zhivkov stressed that the Bulgarian people have always supported and will support the just struggle of Vietnam against Beijing's expansionism.

Before this Mr George Tanev, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, and the first secretary of Ho Chi Minh Young Communist League signed a plan on the cooperation of the two youth organizations in the 1979-1980 period.

The document provides for the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian Komsomol and the Vietnamese Komsomol, between the youth of the two countries to deepen and expand in all spheres of life. The plan also provides for the Bulgarian youth to render all-round political, moral and material support to the Vietnamese youth. It also features further expansion of the contacts and cooperation of the Septemviiche Dimitrov Pioneer-children organization and of the Ho Chi Minh Pioneer-children organizations, joint celebration of remarkable dates for the two countries, as well as exchange of printed matter, news and material pertaining to the work of the two youth organizations, to the life in the two countries. At the solidarity meeting of the Bulgarian youth with the people of Vietnam held here today representatives of Sofia public spoke. They were unanimous that the recent victory of the fraternal people of Vietnam over the Chinese (?aggressors) is a victory heroic, a victory of peace and democracy over the world reaction.

Mr Dang Quoc Bao spoke of the Chinese policy in Southeast Asia, on the hegemonic, greater-state nature of the Maoist ideology. He stressed that China has entered an alliance with the most reactionary imperialist forces in the world and that the moves of the Beijing top-crust threaten the world peace. "China unceasingly opposes the socialist community now, the workers' and the communist movement in the world. She is an adversary of the national liberation movements, of peace and democracy in Asia and the world," added he.

The Vietnamese guest said in conclusion that the victory of the Vietnamese people is at the same time [a] victory of the socialist community, of the national liberation movement, of all progressive and peace-loving peoples. "A cordial 'thank you' to the Bulgarian youth and the Bulgarian people, to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, to the friends round the world, who unfold a wide-ranging solidarity movement with Vietnam, who denounce the Chinese aggressors", added Mr Dang Quoc Bao.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON COSMONAUTS' OFFICIAL VISIT

Press Conference

AU151615 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 15 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 15 (BTA)--"The Soviet space school not only provides comprehensive knowledge and skills for participation in space flight--this is a true school for life where the most valuable human qualities are assimilated", the first Bulgarian cosmonaut declared here at a press conference today.

Together with his commander, Nikolay Rukavishnikov, the representative of the "Intercosmos" Council, Mr Vladilen Vereshchetin, the representative of the Yury Gagarin Centre for the training of cosmonauts Prof. Alexey Eliseyev, and his Bulgarian stand-by Aleksandur Aleksandrov, he for an hour and a half replied to a variety of questions asked by Bulgarian and foreign newspapermen.

"There remained in me a certain feeling of dissatisfaction that because of the fault in the engine in the system of docking we could not work in the Salyut-6 orbit station," Georgi Ivanov said. "I am absolutely certain though that the decision for landing of the flight control center was the only correct one; it shows that the concern for the safety of men in the Soviet space programme ranks first. In the long run it is not of special significance [words indistinct] instead of us will complete the experiments planned. There is good continuity in the work of the space crews under the Intercosmos programme and it is precisely this that ensures its successful implementation. As far as I am concerned I would gladly fly into space once again," the Bulgarian cosmonaut added.

"In the Soyuz-33 flight some difficulties were encountered. In such a situation it is extremely important to have such a calm and manly person like Georgi Ivanov next to oneself," his commander Nikolay Rukavishnikov said. "It is true that I come to Bulgaria for the first time, but it seems to me that he embodies the best features of the Bulgarian nation.

Prof. Aleksey Eliseyev gave a high appraisal to the flight and the behaviour of the Soviet-Bulgarian crew in so far unusual conditions. "We from the earth did not notice any excitement on their part," he noted with satisfaction. "One felt that complete synchronization in thoughts and actions existed between the two."

Doctor Vladilen Vereshchetin discussed the further Soviet-Bulgarian space experiments. The most important of them will be the launching of the Bulgarian 1300 satellite with Bulgarian equipment on board to mark the 13-centuries anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

Mass Meeting

AU151701 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 15 May 79 AU

[Text] A meeting in honor of the Soyuz-33 spacecraft's crew was organized at the Universiade Hall in Sofia this afternoon. Thousands of Sofia citizens gathered to welcome Georgi Ivanov and Nikolay Rukavishnikov--the heroes of the first Bulgarian-Soviet space flight. Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov; Col Gen Zakhari Zakhariev and Necho Stanev, deputy chairmen of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, also attended the meeting.

The meeting was opened by Petur Mezhourechki, chairman of the Sofia City Peoples Council's Executive Committee. Representatives of Bulgarian science and Bulgarian public figures conveyed cordial greetings to the cosmonauts.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, minister of national defense and chairman of the party-government commission for the training of cosmonauts, delivered a speech. He reported to the BCP Central Committee and to all Bulgarians that the task that a citizen of the People's Republic of Bulgaria fly into space has been fulfilled. Comrade Dobri Dzhurov expressed cordial gratitude on behalf of the Bulgarian people to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, personally, for the assistance accorded to us for the achievement of this flight.

Cosmonauts Georgi Ivanov and Nikolay Rukavishnikov also spoke at the meeting. Greeting telegrams to the BCP and CPSU Central Committees were also sent.

REPORTAGE ON INTERNATIONAL RADIO, TV CONFERENCE

Conference Opening

AU111515 Sofia BTA in English 1443 GMT 11 May 79 AU

[Text] Varna, May 11 (BTA)--The 29th session of the General Assembly of the International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT) was opened here today. It is attended by OIRT officials, directors of radio and television companies of the OIRT member-countries: Algeria, Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Finland, Czechoslovakia and also by representatives of the United Nations and of the European radio and television organization.

The session was declared open by Mr Valeriy Pop, chairman of the OIRT Administrative Council and director general of the Romanian radio and television.

Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, too, delivered a speech. She expressed confidence that the session would be of great help and use in the making of richer, and better programmes for listeners and TV watchers, of programmes imbued with the most inspiring ideas of our time.

The chairman of the Committee for Culture said that the Bulgarian radio and the Bulgarian television were important links in the national culture complex. The Bulgarian Communist Party, the state and the people are rendering them their wholehearted support; the material-technical base is being improved; the professional skill is growing and the ideological, subject and general scope of the programmes is being broadened.

The session is to last four days.

Zhivkova Reception

AU112005 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 11 May 79 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the opening of the 54th session of the OIRT Administrative Council and of the 29th session of the OIRT General Assembly, Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee on Culture, tonight gave a reception at the hall of the Varna Grade Hotel in the Druzhba resort near Varna. The reception, which proceeded in a very cordial atmosphere, was attended by leaders of radio and television organizations from OIRT member-countries.

End of Conference

AU141800 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 14 May 79 AU

[Text] The 29th session of the OIRT General Assembly and the 54th session of the International Radio and Television Organization [OIRT] Administrative Council closed in Varna today. The final communique points out, that it is an important task of OIRT to reflect the peoples' intensifying struggles for disarmament, for the alleviation of international tension and for intensifying European security in the spirit of Helsinki.

The communique envisages the continuation of the exchange program devoted to the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birthday, to the research of space, to the international space flights, as well as to a broad exchange of programs devoted to the International Children's Year.

The General Assembly approved the admission of the Republic of Cuba as an Intervision member. New leading organs of OIRT were elected.

Istvan Tompe, chairman of the State Committee for Radio and Television of the Hungarian People's Republic, was elected chairman of the OIRT Administrative Council.

Mikhaylov Reception

AU151955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 15 May 79 AU

[Text] Today Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, received the leaders of the delegations attending the 29th session of the OIRT General Assembly and the 54th session of the OIRT Administrative Council. Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov briefed the guests on the fulfillment of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and on the tasks facing the ideological front at its present stage of development. He also spoke about certain issues of the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of international cooperation.

Radoslav Radev, deputy chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department at the BCP Central Committee, and Boyan Traykov, director general of the Bulgarian Radio, also attended the talks.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT TV ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AU151956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 May 79 AU

[Text] A solemn celebration marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of Bulgarian television was held at the Ivan Vazov Academic Theater in Sofia today. Todor Zhivkov; Georgi Yordanov; Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, leaders of public and political organizations; of cultural institutes; and of the mass information media attended the celebration. Responsible officials of the OIRT organization, leaders of radio and television organizations of the OIRT member countries were also present.

Vasil Monov, secretary of the Sofia City Party Committee, opened the celebration and read a State Council's decree awarding the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Bulgarian television on the occasion of its 25th anniversary and of its great services in explaining and propagating the party's policy, in building the socialist society and in the communist education of the Bulgarian working people.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov presented the order to the television and delivered a speech. [Zhivkov begin recording] "I am particularly pleased to be present at your celebration. I came here with the recommendation to present to you the Georgi Dimitrov Order which the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has awarded Bulgarian television. Along with the country's stormy development, Bulgarian television [words indistinct] and became a most mighty means for mass communication, for political, ideological and the esthetic education of the mass strata of the people. We are also pleased to note that Bulgarian industry has also contributed in this respect because it rapidly mastered and developed the production of television sets. Presenting the highest order to Bulgarian television is an expression of the high appraisal which the party, the State Council and the Bulgarian public have attributed to its role in our life, to the labor and achievements of the television workers and creative and scientific-technical cadres.

"There is no doubt about your successes. The dialectic of our development is such, however, that not only the successes but also the shortcomings must set new problems and tasks and it is necessary that these problems and tasks be resolved. The television became a necessity in our life. The ideological-political and cultural level of the Bulgarian people during the past 25 years has immensely increased and Bulgarian television has also made its contribution in this respect.

[Words indistinct] For increasing the ideological and esthetic goals of the people must be good and must be in keeping with the increased requirements. During the days of your jubilee you will certainly receive many letters of congratulations and wishes. The wishes probably will be quite varied [words indistinct]. I am confident that the overwhelming majority of them will (?approve) the main line of the party and state (?decisions). One should never forget that millions of toilers of socialism listen to and look at the television and in all our broadcasting--from the newscasts about the developments at home and abroad to the programs for relaxation and rest. The television screen must highlight the truth [pravdata] of our life and struggle for the building of the new world and new man, the beauty of our communist ideal.

"Congratulations on the 25th anniversary, dear comrades. I express wishes for good health and further inspired deeds during the following years when Bulgarian television [words indistinct] as bearer of the Georgi Dimitrov Order. I thank you." [end recording]

Ivan Slavkov, director general of Bulgarian television, read a report on the 25th anniversary of the creative and productive activity of the television as well as on the future tasks facing its workers.

The Sofia City People's Council presented the honorary badge, first degree, to Bulgarian television on its contribution toward reflecting the public life and toward reporting Sofia's problems.

Sergey Latin, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Radio and Television, read a greetings message on behalf of all fraternal socialist televisions.

[Name indistinct], secretary general of the OIRT, presented a commemorating medal of OIRT to Bulgarian television on the occasion of its jubilee and on its great contribution to the development of international cooperation.

Many greetings, telegrams and flowers from public organizations, state offices and creative unions also were received.

IAU CONGRESS COMPLETES SESSION IN SOFIA 11 MAY

AU111516 Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 11 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 11 (BTA)--The 33rd session of the administrative board of the International Association of Universities (IAU) ended its business work today after examining a number of current organizational questions.

It was decided for the next general conference of the association (which is its supreme body) to be held in Manila in the Philippines in August 1980. Three principal questions will be discussed there: The role of universities in expanding international cooperation, their assistance in implementing the policy of development and the access of youth to higher education.

Eight new members were admitted to the IAU, including establishments of higher learning in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. By this the number of universities and institutes that are members of this organization increased to 714.

A number of new forms of cooperation with UNESCO, under whose patronage the work of the IAU proceeds, were discussed.

Today, the last day of the session, a round-table debate took place on the problems of the organization of higher education, of scientific work at establishments of higher learning and of cooperation between universities in the sphere of social and exact sciences.

Considerable interest was aroused by the report of Prof. Ivan Iliev, first deputy-minister of public education and chairman of the Higher Education Council on the development of higher education in Bulgaria.

At present in this country there are 29 higher educational establishments (as compared to five prior to the revolution of September 9, 1944) in which under the guidance of a teaching staff of 13,000 some 100,000 students are training (including 6,500 foreign from 95 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The training is free. Students with good marks are granted bursaries at an average rate of 50 leva a month. The requirements of university students in hostels and canteens have been practically satisfied. The rent for accommodation in the hostels is almost symbolic--a mere 2 leva per month, and a lunch and dinner in the students' canteen costs only 0.80 leva. Free creches and kindergartens have been set up for the children of parents who are university students.

The three Bulgarian universities--in Sofia, Plovdiv and Veliko Turnovo--are IAU members.

A report on the training of students at Sofia University was delivered by its rector, corresponding member Prof. Blagovest Sendov.

BRIEFS

LILOV'S ACTIVITIES--On 6 May Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, arrived in Sliven. He was briefed on the okrug's economic and cultural successes after which he attended the opening of Svetlin Rusev's exhibition of paintings on folk motifs. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 May 79 AU]

HUSAK TO VISIT SYRIA 'IN NEXT FEW DAYS'

LD151956 Prague CTK in English 1805 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak will pay an official friendly visit to Syria in the next few days, at the invitation of Syrian Socialist Arab Ba'th Party General Secretary and President Hafiz Al-Asad.

HAMAN ADDRESSES PCF RALLY IN ALES, FRANCE

AU150831 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 79 p 7 AU

[Zdenek Porybny Paris/Ales Dispatch: "Cordial Reception for the CPCZ Delegation; A Meeting of International Solidarity Within the Framework of the 23D PFC Congress; the CPCZ Delegation in the Workers' City of Ales; Comrade J. Haman's Speech; Solidarity and Fraternal Friendship with the PCF"]

[Text] Paris/Ales--The 23D PCF Congress continued this Friday [11 May] in the Paris suburb of Sain Quen with a discussion. The same evening the PCF organized, within the framework of its congress, solidarity meetings in 21 French cities with the 38 foreign delegations attending the congress. The CPCZ delegation, led by Josef Haman, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, attended the solidarity meeting in Ales, a workers city near Nimes.

The full hall, named after J. Duclos, welcomed the Czechoslovak delegation with very cordial and lengthy applause. In Ales, a city with long traditions of workers class struggles, and particularly the struggles of miners from the local coal mines, Socialist Czechoslovakia enjoys a good reputation. This is also testified to by the activities of the local branch of the France-Czechoslovakia Friendship Society, whose chairman, Roger Roucaute, is also city mayor for the Communist Party. Ales also has good friendly relations with the Czechoslovak city Bilina. The people participating in the evening listened attentively to the speech made by J. Haman, CPCZ Central Committee secretary.

J. Haman began by conveying to the participants in the assembly, and through them to all communists and working people in France, the fraternal greetings of Czechoslovak communists and our people. He also expressed gratitude to the PCF Central Committee for inviting the CPCZ to send a delegation to the 23D PCF Congress, the congress of a party "which has played a significant role in the life of the French people for more than half a century and which is proving its patriotism and internationalism."

"We follow with interest the course of the congress negotiations. We rejoice together with you whenever we hear about the successes won in your right for social progress in France and for a just peace in the world; and together with you we share your worries. This struggle of French communists has, and will continue to have, our support and solidarity," the speaker stressed.

He then recalled that very recently we had jointly celebrated the 34th anniversary of the victory over fascism. "In this fight the French and Czechoslovak communists stood at the head of their people, they made the greatest sacrifices and were models of courage and devotion," J. Haman stated, recalling that "we remember with gratitude that the decisive and truly historic role in the defeat of fascism was played by the Soviet Union, which brought freedom to our country, too, and which gave our people the possibility to freely determine their fate according to their own will."

The head of the CPCZ delegation then underscored the successes achieved in the CSSR in building the socialist society and quoted specific statistics to illustrate our country's progress. At the same time he stressed that "the development of socialist democracy enables the people themselves actually to become the creators and executors of policy and masters in their country. This is the present reality of Czechoslovakia's developed socialist construction. This is the real implementation of the term 'human rights.'

"We have recently commemorated the 10th anniversary of the historic April session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which placed Comrade Husak and other well-proved fighters for the interests of socialism at the head of the party and which created the decisive prerequisites for an offensive campaign against the antisocialist forces and for our country's further all-round development. We have every ground for saying that the past decade has been one of the most successful periods in our socialist construction, both as regards the process of the country's economy, the people's living standard and the entire intellectual life of society and as regards the further growth of the party and its authority."

At the same time Comrade Haman cited statistics to illustrate the CPCZ's numerical and qualitative growth and stressed that the "party's policy is supported by all the people and expresses their innermost interests and needs. Life itself has shown that successes are achieved whenever the party consistently and creatively proceeds from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Socialism is developing successfully in our country also because new, mutually advantageous relations have been created among the socialist countries, relations based on equal rights and respect for national interests and representing the real fraternity of peoples. Our alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union, which are, for our people, a guarantee of national independence and freedom, stand in the first place." The speaker then recalled that we, too, have our difficulties and shortcomings, following from the fact that we are paving a new way; but what we have already achieved represents a great historic turn. He stressed that, despite all the slanders of the reaction and the endeavors of imperialism to reverse the development in our country, or at least to destabilize the situation, the development could not be stopped. "Socialism is developing, the communist movement is alive and growing stronger and imperialism is gradually losing its position."

The CPCZ delegation head then stated that, "because of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the progressive movement throughout the world, the process of detente in relations between the states is consolidating. As a result, Europe has been living in peace these more than 30 years. In the interests of their antisocialist intentions, the imperialists are striving to make use of the chauvinist aggressive policy of the Beijing leadership, which has attacked the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; it is speaking in favor of strengthening NATO and simultaneously calling the Soviet Union the main enemy. Thus the peoples of the world can see for themselves that the Chinese leadership's policy of conquest is aimed against their vital interests, against peace and progress in the world."

"We Czechoslovak communists are very attentively following the none-too-easy struggle waged by the French communists for the people's interests; we attach great importance to the close relations of solidarity and fraternal friendship with the PCF. These relations have ancient traditions and deep roots, based on loyalty to Marxist-Leninist ideology and international solidarity. We are firmly convinced that loyalty to these traditions is a reliable road to overcoming the existing problems. The Czechoslovak communists will apply all their strength to comprehensively deepen our two parties' mutual relations in the interests of peace, democracy and socialism, and in the interests of the unity of the international communist movement. Long live the PCF, long live Marxism-Leninism, long live peace."

After J. Haman, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, had concluded his speech, the participants in the solidarity rally again expressed by their lengthy applause their friendly attitude to the CPCZ and socialist Czechoslovakia.

HAMAN RETURNS FROM PCF CONGRESS

LD160708 Prague CTK in English 1806 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, let by secretary of its Central Committee Josef Haman, returned here from Paris today. It attended the 23rd Congress of the French Communist Party.

INDIA SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO SHITIKOV

LD062355 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Republic, has sent a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people over Hitlerite Germany and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army to Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, and to Vitality Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

FOREIGN MINISTER REVIEWS HIS AFRICAN TOUR

AU151033 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 May 79 p 7 AU

[Text] Lusaka, CTK--Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, was on an official, friendly visit to Ethiopia, Mozambique and Zambia from 29 April to 9 May. In his interview for the Czechoslovak press he evaluated this trip to the African continent as follows:

I am satisfied with the results of official working visits to socialist Ethiopia, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Zambia, visits which took place at the invitations of the ministers of foreign affairs of the countries in question, Comrade B. Chnoupek said: I am satisfied primarily because they have confirmed that the consistent implementation of the foreign-political line set by the 15th CPCZ congress in relations toward young independent African states is correct. In other words, because we have had the opportunity unambiguously to prove and to confirm once again our people's full sympathy with the efforts of these African countries to overcome the heavy legacy of colonialism and to help them within the framework of our possibilities, to find new paths and methods in their none-too-easy struggle for the consolidation of their political and economic independence.

The situation in southern Africa has no historical parallels, the minister continued. The fight for freedom and independence, particularly in the case of the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia, is entering a dramatic phase. Imperialism has lost its former key positions in Africa and is now striving to preserve its foothold in southern Africa at any price. It is now using more refined methods to slow down, and to complicate on a long-term basis, the national liberation movement in this part of the world.

In the countries I have visited I stressed that CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS STANDING, TOGETHER WITH THE OTHER STATES OF THE SOCIALIST WORLD, AT THE SIDE OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA, AS WELL AS AT THE SIDE OF THE AFRICAN COUNTRIES CONSISTENTLY SUPPORTING THEM.

Comrade B. Chnoupek then said: During the visits, talks and meetings, regardless of whether they were high-level political meetings or meetings with workers, farmers or students, the people really surrounded us with AN ATMOSPHERE OF TRUST AND FRIENDLINESS AND SHOWED US THEIR SYMPATHY INFORMALLY. THIS WAS AN EXPRESSION OF THE RECOGNITION OF, AND GRATITUDE FOR, OUR ALL-ROUND, ACTIVE, LONG-TERM AND PRINCIPLED ASSISTANCE TO THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN AFRICA, and of recognition of the assistance we granted as far back as the period of the struggle for independence; it was an expression of appreciation for the development of relations on the basis of the principles of mutual respect, equality and bilateral advantages. This is an enormous political credit of ours, which was stressed again and again by our hosts.

In SOCIALIST ETHIOPIA we encountered an ardent and comradely welcome, B. Chnoupek stressed. I regard this as an expression of the firm friendship and combat ties between this proud, revolutionary country and the states of real socialism. The talks with Feleke Gele-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs, clearly confirmed that our mutual relations have reached a new and qualitatively higher stage in all spheres. Cooperation in the political sphere, the intensification of relations between the trade union centers and the women and youth organizations--that is the basis of the dynamic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia.

In the PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE we encountered the gratifying knowledge--one that at the same time creates obligations--that our fatherland has a very good credit there, the minister continued. Talks with the top Mozambique representatives were actually a continuation of the CPCZ-FRELIMO contacts, developed on the basis of the common fight against imperialism and colonialism. Czechoslovak-Mozambique relations are developing very well in the political and economic spheres and also in the cooperation between social organizations. The first results achieved in the fulfillment of the trade agreement are very good, and the same can be said about scientific-technical cooperation.

The negotiations in the REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA reaffirmed the constructive and useful nature of the mutual dialog and broad cooperation. They are firmly rooted in the times when the CSSR, together with the fraternal socialist countries, supported the national liberation movement in this country even before it won its independence. In this instance, too, our cooperation is being more and more obviously transferred also into the political sphere. The talks stressed that it still has many reserves.

What was the international significance of the visit to eastern and southeastern Africa? Its basic importance lies in the fact, B. Chnoupek said, that we have agreed with our partners on a whole number of very important international problems, such as the fight for peace, international security, detente and disarmament, and also on the way of solving other burning questions of the present world. We have verified THE POSITIVE REACTION TO THE POSITIONS FORMULATED BY THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND THE MOSCOW DECLARATION OF THE WARSAW PACT'S POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE LAST NOVEMBER. The policy of peaceful coexistence is acquiring an increasing broader basis, in spite of the intrigues of the adversaries of international detente, the intrigues of imperialism and the Beijing leadership's expansionism. It is an example for reorganizing political and economic relations on an international scale.

There is also no doubt that BEIJING'S AGGRESSION AGAINST SOCIALIST VIETNAM HAS HELPED THE AFRICANS UNDERSTAND OTHER CONNECTIONS IN THE DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPLICATED INTERNATIONAL LIFE, THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM AND THE EXISTENCE OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST FRONT the Czechoslovak foreign minister said in conclusion.

LENART RETURNS FROM DENMARK VISIT

LD160710 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, returned from Denmark today where it had been at the invitation of the Danish Communist Party.

HUSAK RECEIVES WOMEN'S CONGRESS REPRESENTATIVES

LD151040 Prague CTK in English 1733 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Prague--Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received here today a delegation of the congress of the Czechoslovak Women's Union, headed by the Union's Chairman Marie Kabrhelova.

Gustav Husak handed over high state distinctions to 32 active functionaries of the union.

Marie Kabrhelova informed Gustav Husak of the deliberations of the congress and spoke with appreciation of the policy of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, which provides the most favourable conditions for the work of the Women's Union. She said that the Women's Union and all Czechoslovak women will actively help (?implement) the program of the 15th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Marie Kabrhelova also handed Gustav Husak a letter of the Czechoslovak Women's Union to the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, expressing gratitude for the attention and (?care) devoted by the party to women. Only in socialism can a woman fulfill her work and civil tasks, surrounded by all social certainties, it added.

The letter also appreciated what the party has done in the past ten years for the well-being and happiness of people, and particularly the care devoted to children by the whole society.

A cordial and friendly discussion between the delegation and party and state representatives followed.

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 1500 GMT on 14 May reporting on Husak's meeting with the women's delegation adds: "Present at the reception were Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vratislav Vajnar, head of the Secretariat of the General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Lubomir Prochazka, departmental head of the party Central Committee; and Frantisek Salda, chief of the President's Chancellery."]

Husak Addresses

LD151111 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] A letter from the Czechoslovak Women's Union, addressed to the CPCZ Central Committee and handed to Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic, was read out at this afternoon's session of the Congress of the Czechoslovak Women's Union. After the reading of the letter, Gustav Husak addressed the congress' delegates. He said: [read by announcer]

We much appreciate the selfless work of our women in industry, agriculture, in health care, in schools, services industries, and in other branches of life. Everywhere where women work they contribute to the development of our country, to maintaining high living standards, and to their gradual growth. Through their work they contribute to an all-round material and cultural development of our country, they make it ever more beautiful, and they contribute to the securing of a peaceful and increasingly satisfied life for our people. This is a goal which is worth working and fighting for.

Women play an important role in the care of the family. Although our state and party policies are designed to improve their conditions for the fulfillment of this task, Comrade Gustav Husak said, women play a unique role, primarily in bringing up children. He also highly appreciated the work of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, its functionaries and members. The union is a very strong organization, an important pillar of the national front, he said. In the spirit of the policy of our party, the Czechoslovak Women's Union is practically everywhere in our state, in both national republics and in the towns and village, an important element in the entire social movement in our country. Through its political, organizational and educational activity, the union has activated women for public life and for creative work for society.

As Comrade Kabrhelova has already said, the Czechoslovak Women's Union fulfilled its tasks laid down by its last congress. Therefore, we are justified in making a proud assessment of the results of our work. At the same time, it is the purpose of the congress to lay down new goals and to look for new paths and new methods for improving work. This is now an important task in all branches: in the party and state bodies, in production, and in all other spheres, we try everywhere to work more effectively for a better and happier life of the 15 million citizens of Czechoslovakia.

Comrade Gustav Husak continued: although the work you have already done deserves only praise, we are convinced that your congress will produce new stimuli and new vigor and determination to work even harder. After that, Comrade Gustav Husak expressed thanks for the letter from the Congress of the Czechoslovak Women's Union, addressed to the Central Committee of the CPCZ, and asked the members of the delegation to convey sincere greetings to all delegates and guests at the congress and wishes of many successes for its deliberations which, no doubt, will become a new milestone in the work of the Czechoslovak Women's Union.

AXEN SPEECH AT 23D PCF CONGRESS MEETING IN AMIENS

AU152105 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 May 79 p 6 AU

[Speech by Hermann Axen, SED Politburo member and head of the SED delegation to the 23d PCF Congress, at the party congress meeting in Amiens, Somme, on 11 May 1979]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear friends:

The SED delegation that is participating in the 23d PCF Congress conveys to you and to all French communists the fraternal militant greetings of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, the greetings of the 2 million communists and of all working people of the GDR.

With great joy we participate in this meeting that is imbued with the spirit of internationalist solidarity and the unity of action of the communist movement. We are deeply moved that we are able to speak to the representatives of the vanguard of the French workers class and of all upright democrats particularly here in Amiens--for various reasons. Amiens is an important city with time-tested communists at its head. It is very closely and actively linked with our GDR through a fruitful partnership with Goerlitz at the Oder-Neisse peace border. We know that the communists of Amiens, the activists of the France-GDR Friendship Society, are making a valuable contribution toward making our socialist state better known and toward deepening the friendship between our peoples. For this, dear comrades and friends, we would like to thank you most cordially on this occasion.

At your 23d party congress, and here in your city, we have been able to see for ourselves the high reputation and the strong influence of the French communists. You are waging a just struggle for the rights and interests of the workers class and of all working people against unemployment and inflation, for the defense and expansion of the democratic achievements and for far-reaching democratic transformations toward a socialist resurgence in France.

This struggle is strengthening your party and earns it the respect and recognition of the progressive forces of France and of the world. We should like to cordially congratulate you on this. Let me assure you that the SED and the GDR working people will continue to support in close affinity the just struggle of the French communists.

There have been close, fraternal relations between the communists of the GDR and of France for decades. The roots of this friendship and fighting alliance date back to the days of the Paris commune when the best sons of the German people--Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, August Bebel, Wilhelm Liebknecht--stood at the side of the communards.

Dear comrades, dear friends: the events in the international arena are changing and dramatic. But in the world situation the international balance of forces are determined by the strengthening of socialism and the other revolutionary mainstreams of our time. This is impressively demonstrated by the important progress made by real socialism, especially its main force--the Soviet Union. This is shown by the liberation of the people of Kampuchea, the people's revolutions in Afghanistan and Iran, the far-reaching anti-imperialist and antifeudal changes in Africa, the upswing of the antimonopolist, anti-imperialist people's and mass struggles in France and other capitalist countries, and last but not least by the new great actions of the peace followers in many countries of the world.

At the same time we are finding out that imperialism reacts fo the advance of the forces of socialism and of peace with dangerous counterattacks. Comrade Georges Marchais has impressively drawn attention to this in his report to the party congress.

The struggle against the arms race, against the dangers of war and for disarmament and lasting world peace is a tedious and hard struggle. Hence it is necessary that the communists, as is laid down in the action program of the Conference of Communist and Workers Parties of June 1976 in Berlin, intensify their efforts together with all peace-loving forces to secure world peace through political and military detente.

Faithful to proletarian internationalism, the SED stands at the side of all peoples that are struggling for their national and social liberation. Our solidarity goes to the courageous Vietnamese people who were forced to make new sacrifices through the aggression of the Peking leaders. At the same time our solidarity goes to all peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America who are struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism and for social progress.

Dear comrades and friends: On 7 October this year our people will celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR--the first worker-peasant state on German soil whose establishment was and is of far-reaching significance for peace and progress in Europe.

The 30 years of the GDR have also confirmed what has been stated in the draft of your party congress resolution: The balance sheet for true socialism is favorable. It is splendid proof of the vitality of the universal teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

The successes of our socialist GDR have sprung from the unity between people and party. They are the result of the industriousness and creative energy of our people. Our successes are the result of the firm, unbreakable alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

Everywhere in our country a comprehensive popular movement has developed for the worthy preparation of the 30th anniversary of the GDR, for further strengthening its economic capacity. The workers class, the cooperative peasants, the members of the intelligentsia, and all other working people of our country are working with great elan to implement the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, whose principal aim is the constant improvement of the material and cultural living standard of the people.

We have successfully set our socialist alternative against the scourges of capitalism. Instead of unemployment, our people have full employment; instead of galloping price increases and a constantly soaring inflation rate, our people have been living for 20 years with stable prices and rents; instead of inadequate educational opportunities and lack of apprentice positions and jobs for the young, we have in the GDR equal opportunities of education for everyone.

In particular, as we currently prepare for the 20 May local elections, the socialist nature of our state power is again convincingly demonstrated. More than 261,000 candidates of the National Front of the GDR have been selected and nominated in open, frank discussions in the working collectives in industry, agriculture, science and culture and in other spheres. The examination of the candidates for election as deputies in the working collectives, their presentation and nomination by the voters--all this underscores that the further development of socialist democracy is the main road of development of our worker-peasant power. Our country's working people are taking part in working, planning and governing. They wield the real power.

The 30 years of the GDR worker-peasant state have given us the certainty that we can look into the future with optimism. At the same time, we are aware of the fact that we are building the socialist society on the borderline between socialism and capitalism, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and that we are living up to a great responsibility for strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace--and this, we believe, is certainly a matter of vital interest for you, the people of the Picardie and the Somme who after the bitter experiences of two world wars certainly appreciate the fact that the GDR's existence helps prevent the outbreak of a new war from German soil.

Dear comrades and friends: We are convinced that the results of your 23d party congress will give new, strong stimuli to your courageous struggle for solving the great tasks faced by the PCF, the workers class and the people of France.

The members of the SED and all GDR working people wish you great successes for this from the bottom of their hearts.

Long live the fraternal friendship and the firm solidarity between the PCF and the SED in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism!

EAST BERLIN RADIO COMMENTS ON UPCOMING NATO MEETINGS

DW150906 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 14 May 79 DW

[Gerhard Boehm talk]

[Excerpts] Brussels is marked by hectic activity and bustle again. Ministers and military leaders, politicians and diplomats have gathered for the yearly spring meeting of the military pact. As usual the series of conferences is beginning with the meeting of the Eurogroup to be followed by the meetings of the Military Committee and the committee for so-called defense planning. At the end of the month the foreign ministers will hold a 2-day meeting of the North Atlantic Council.

So far everything looks routine, and if we take a look at what the Western mass media have to say we find that this very version is being disseminated--namely, that everything is just routine and that no decisions will be made. They say that what matters, as usual each year, is the increase in national arms expenditures by 3 percent, that all this has been heard before, and that one need not worry about it. The best thing to do is take note of it and return to daily routine business.

Why is it that they are playing this down so much? According to news handouts the discussions will focus on the modernization of NATO's nuclear weapons potential and, as a consequence, on the corresponding increase in the arms budgets. In this connection they draw particular attention to the last meeting of the nuclear planning group of NATO in Florida in April. It discussed the stepped-up enhancement of the NATO pact's tactical and operational nuclear weapons and prepared a plan for the development and introduction of a new generation of these weapons to be adopted by NATO's top echelons by the end of the year.

These new tactical nuclear weapons are supposed to be developed for targets which, as one of the reports puts it, so far have been basically reserved for strategic nuclear weapons. The West European NATO partners are to be more heavily engaged in this project than in any previous one. This is a highly explosive program the various aspects of which will now occupy the institutions in Brussels. We already know the justification readily produced for these projects: The growing military strength of the Warsaw Pact and the increasing inferiority of the West, as AFP describes it today.

They specify where the East is superior and which weapons, therefore, must be procured for NATO. It is, in varying versions, the old lie about the Soviet threat reeled off for the obvious purpose of justifying NATO's stepped-up nuclear armament. In Brussels, however, they will not have any choice but to discuss SALT-II in view of the forthcoming conclusion of this agreement. It remains to be seen what will come of it. The rest of the agenda, though, does not particularly lend itself to any indication that NATO will develop initiatives of its own toward arms limitation and disarmament at this time.

HONECKER RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW ENVOYS

Meeting With Cuban Ambassador

LD142355 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1440 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Cuban Ambassador Julio Garcia Olivera for the presentation of his letter of credence.

In the friendly talk which followed, Erich Honecker and Julio Garcia Olivera expressed their satisfaction at the high standard of the bilateral relations, which encompass all areas of social life and which are continually developing for the benefit of both peoples.

Erich Honecker praised Cuba's constructive contribution in the nonalined movement and also noted the great international importance of the sixth summit conference of heads of state and governments of these countries to be held in Havana in September 1979.

Julio Garcia Olivera conveyed fraternal greetings from Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, which were reciprocated equally cordially by Erich Honecker.

Meeting With Guinea Ambassador

LD142356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Monday received Ambassador of Guinea Louis Holie to receive his letter of credence. Ambassador Louis Holie conveyed cordial greetings from Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, which Erich Honecker reciprocated. In the ensuing conversation Erich Honecker and Ambassador Louis Holie expressed their certainty that the traditional friendly relations between both parties, states and peoples will continue to develop successfully.

TU OFFICIAL DISCUSSES RELOCATION OF WORKFORCE

AU151404 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 May 79 p 3 AU

[Interview with Laszlo Gal, deputy secretary general of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions: "Reorganizing the Workforce--but How?; Discussion with Laszlo Gal, Deputy Secretary General of the National Trade Union Council"]

[Text] For years, the manpower situation has been one of the most sensitive and most disputed topics of economic life. It still is, but in a somewhat modified form, while a manpower shortage and the frequent changing of jobs by the working people has constituted the main problem thus far. Surplus personnel now being released in some places and a labor-force fluctuation initiated by enterprises are in the forefront of interests and debates. How do the trade unions perceive and appraise this change and how do they react to enterprise and personnel problems arising from this new situation?--These were the issues we discussed with Laszlo Gal, deputy secretary general of the National Trade Union Council.

A Shortage and a Surplus

[Question] We are now witnessing some contradictory manifestations. For one thing, as before, we can still see many available jobs being advertised in the papers and at factory gates, while for another thing, we often hear of reductions in personnel and the allocation of manpower. Therefore, public opinion is occupied with the question whether there is actually a manpower shortage or a surplus of personnel.

[Answer] The contradictions you refer to, some of which are ostensible and some of which are real, have been affecting the manpower situation for a fair while. Trade union experiences indicate that there are still more jobs than workers today and serious problems are being caused by the manpower shortage in some places. I have in mind the food industry, the clothing industry, trade and health affairs. Elsewhere, however, the trade unions are well aware of excessive personnel and reserves that could be released, and they support organizational and technical-development measures and forms of wages and incentives that serve this objective. They do so because they realize that a vigorous enhancement of efficiency and productivity is indispensable for our economy to strengthen its positions in the intensifying world market competition. In the course of the implementation of the long-term program designed to modernize the product structure, this trend will continue to strengthen. In some places manpower will be released and in others there will be a need for new personnel, which will be satisfied by a relocation of manpower.

[Question] Thus, the modernization of the product structure will involve a considerable fluctuation of manpower and the changing of jobs. Does this not violate the principle of full employment?

[Answer] Not at all. Every able-bodied citizen of our country is able and will continue to be able to work--at worst, not necessarily at the place and in the job where he began to work, or where he thought he would find employment, but at a place and in a job where he is needed more and where his employment is more effective and useful. This lies in the interests of the people's economy and is a cardinal factor. However, everything must be done--and the trade unions' coordination and protection of interests also have a part in this--so that individual interests do not suffer and are attuned to the interests of society and the people's economy.

[Question] What practical tasks devolve on the enterprises through this important conclusion in principles?

[Answer] As we customarily phrase it, the accomplishment of full employment is a requirement of the people's economy and not of the enterprises. I would add that it is also a regional requirement. However, I would emphasize as well that the enterprises--economic and social leaders alike--must display an optimum sense of responsibility in dealing with the fate of people who must be transferred to different parts or different positions at the enterprises themselves, or people who have to be relocated because of suitable local opportunities for work. Any fluster, forced haste or the announcement of a campaign are out of place here. All types of relocation must be well-prepared with planned well-considered far-sighted and appropriately scheduled measures, and in relocating working people the facts must be sincerely and openly explained to them so that they understand, acknowledge and accept the measures aimed at achieving efficient employment, and that they consent to a change of job or place of work, which may involve inconveniences for them. I regard it as very important that work opportunities should be discussed with everyone individually before arrangements are made. That is, what the enterprise can offer, or, if for some reason the offer is unsuitable for the workers, how he could be helped to find employment at another enterprise. In the case of the reorganization of the workforce within an enterprise, the training and practice necessary for filling a new job must be organized in such a way that the changing of jobs should not cause a loss of income to workers.

Humanely and Fairly

[Question] What should be done if no means can be found for employing workers for different jobs at the same enterprises?

[Answer] If this involves a larger group of working people, this must be reported to the competent council, to enable it to move manpower to the locally most important place of work. The ability of regionally adjacent or cooperative enterprises to receive manpower must be ascertained and they must be notified of the personnel released in good time so that they can make suitable preparations for training and arranging work for those who will be joining them. If careful steps are taken, a transfer could be the main solution, dismissals will only be employed in entirely extraordinary cases. The trade unions can do a great deal to shape an enterprise's outlook and practice in this spirit. They should avail themselves of the assistance and moral strength of party organizations to insure that any reorganization of the workforce initiated out of social interests takes place with the humanitarianism conforming to socialist principles.

While relocation is in progress, trade union officials should pay attention to the protection of the rightful and fair interests of the working people. They will do the right thing by differentiating between members of the old cadre and newly employed people and those who work well and in a disciplined manner and those who are frequently undisciplined. Also, they must see that those who leave enterprises do not suddenly lose the social benefits they have been enjoying, such as accommodation in workers' hostels or places in kindergartens and day nurseries for their children.

Retaining, Extension Training

[Question] How do the ordinances regulate the tasks connected with manpower reorganization?

[Answer] A two-sided job will have to be done in this respect. On the one hand, it is justified to rescind the restrictions--which are outdated by now--that complicate the relocation of manpower that becomes available. [paragraph continues]

On the other hand, working people in a disadvantageous position should be provided with greater legal protection according to a currently valid legal decree, spheres of activities or places of work can only be changed by mutual agreement with workers, since this involves a modification of the work contract. The worker can refuse to accept the offer of a transfer, however, in such cases or if the worker can no longer be employed in his present sphere of activity or at his present place of work, the enterprise is entitled to terminate a working relationship, except when a worker is unable to work owing to illness, is pregnant, is on child care leave, or is fulfilling his military service. In these cases, the enterprise cannot give notice until the worker is employed again, that is, is in a position to find another job.

[Question] It emerges from the above that special training, retraining and extension courses play a very large role in relocation. What tasks need to be accomplished to speed up this process?

[Answer] It is a fact that, if there is not a rapid change, requirements connected with manpower and the actual composition of vocations will increasingly differ and scarce vocations will continue to increase. Therefore, training will have to adapt itself to today's and, indeed, tomorrow's requirements; above all, what is most important today is that working people already employed should undergo basic training, retraining or extension courses through which changed manpower requirements should be satisfied from a vocational viewpoint as well. In the present phase, training and further training at places of work are particularly important. This would be made easier if, when working people are trained in their basic vocations, they also learn skills through which several similar vocations could be acquired. These are the so-called convertible vocations, such as those of turners, millers, planers, electricians, smiths and so forth. Such skills make transfers at enterprises and the preparation of workers for fulfilling their new, different activities considerably easier.

To Protect Just Interests

[Question] You have noted, to begin with, that there are still more jobs than personnel today. Does this mean that one will have to count, as before, on the working people changing their places of work on their own accord, to put it bluntly, with a migration of the labor force?

[Answer] In my opinion, one will have to count on it, but not as before, to be sure. In some places enterprises striving to employ people efficiently do not take on new workers, intending to accomplish their increasing tasks through labor organization, mechanization and technical development with their existing personnel, and this does affect demand somewhat. It is mainly the most rapidly developing and most efficient enterprises and services that offer employment opportunities, and the direction of migration will presumably coincide more with the interests of the people's economy than in previous years.

The trade unions agree that the changing of work places should continue freely and without restriction, but they support the economic leaders in the development of a wages and remunerations practice that appropriately differentiate between good and bad work and between working people who fulfill their duties and those who fail to do so to the detriment of others. They also support economic leading bodies in bringing undisciplined and negligent people to account and they take the initiative as regards collective contracts containing suitable sanctions in this respect.

[Question] Up to now, many economic managers have been complaining that it is difficult to discipline people because they are always protected by the trade unions.

[Answer] It may be that this sort of thing really has happened in some places; there are such liberal trade union officials, just as there are liberal economic managers. This does not apply at all in most cases, however; rather it is a case of economic managers having acted unlawfully, as a result of their inadequate legal knowledge, and of this having been properly objected to by the trade unions by virtue of their mission. The trade union movement trains its officials and aktivists to support any rational act that serves the interests of society, the enhancement of performance demands, discipline and workforce reorganization and to win the working people's approval of them, but not to tolerate violations of the law and disregard of the rights of the working people even when attempts are made to use high-sounding catchwords to make them accept these. I feel that, in so doing, they are fulfilling their mission of protecting the interests of the people's economy, society and the individual.

BRIEFS

BERLIN SED COMMITTEE DELEGATION--A delegation of the SED Berlin Committee led by Helmut Mueller, member of the SED Central Committee and second secretary of the Berlin Party Committee, arrived in Budapest on Tuesday [8 May]. The delegation includes Horst Klemm, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the GDR Academy of Sciences; Horst Sudoma, economic policy secretary of the Berlin-Koepenick party committee; Ursula Uhlmann, member of the Berlin party committee; and Dieter Foremter, member of the staff of the Berlin party committee. The guests were welcomed by Sandor Somogyi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and secretary of the Budapest party committee, at Ferihegy Airport. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 May 79 p 3 AU]

LEBANESE AMBASSADOR CREDENTIAL CEREMONY--Budapest, May 11 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, today received Abbas Hamiye, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, new ambassador of the Lebanese Republic, who presented his credentials. Hungarian deputy foreign minister Robert Garai was also present at the ceremony. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 11 May 79 LD]

RADIO COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA--Budapest, May 11 (MTI)--A five-year Hungarian-Austrian agreement was signed today in Budapest by Kalman Kiss, deputy president of the Hungarian radio, and by Ernst Griesemann, intendant of the Austrian radio. The accord stipulates the exchange of information by the parties on their country's cultural and arts events, the exchange of radio plays, music and literary programs, concert broadcasts. They will also give any assistance to the reporters and correspondents of the other party to facilitate their work. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 11 May 79 LD]

TRADEMARK AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL--Budapest, May 11, (MTI)--The representative delegations of the governments of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Portuguese Republic carried on talks in Budapest between May 7 and 11 on mutual protection of the trade marks and marks of origin of certain products. They drafted and ratified a bilateral governmental agreement on mutual protection of such marks. The negotiating delegations were headed by Emil Tasnadi, president of the Hungarian Patent Office, and Heitor Maia de Silva, head of the European [word indistinct] Economic Department in the Portuguese Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1831 GMT 11 May 79 LD]

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER HAS TALKS IN WASHINGTON

AU150927 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 May 79 p 2 AU

[Text] PAP--Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Dobrosielski has visited the United States. He had talks in the Department of State with Assistant Secretary of State W. Christopher and with Under Secretaries of State [as published] D. Newsom, G. Vest and J. Goodby and in the Department of Commerce with Assistant Secretary K. Jenkins.

M. Dobrosielski met with Senator M. Muskie [as published] and with a group of congressmen and was received by Z. Brzezinski, presidential adviser on security.

The talks concerned the international problems interesting the two sides, including the problem of European security, curbs on armaments, disarmament, preparations for the Madrid conference of the CSCE states and Polish-American bilateral relations.

During his stay in the United States M. Dobrosielski read lectures on the basic principles of Polish foreign policy at Pittsburgh University, the Institute of International Studies of Georgetown University in Washington and the International Relations Council in Chicago.

GIEREK RECEIVES USSR'S VLADIMIR KIRILLIN

LD160218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Party Central Committee, has received Vladimir Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union for science and technology, who is staying in our country. The meeting was attended by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Politburo member and deputy premier; Andrezej Werblan, Central Committee secretary; and Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology. Key trends in deepening Polish-Soviet scientific and technical cooperation were discussed. It was stressed that the cooperation in this field is of essential importance for the development of science in both countries, and in increasing its role in economic growth, social and cultural progress.

The conversation passed in a cordial friendly atmosphere. The Soviet ambassador to Poland, Boris Aristov, was present.

KRUCZEK'S VISIT TO USSR, ARRIVAL IN MINSK NOTED

LD160920 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 15 May, PAP--(by PAP correspondent Wladyslaw Knycpel)--The Polish Sejm (parliament) delegation headed by member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP, Vice-Chairman of the Council of State and Chairman of the Central Board of Trade Unions Wladyslaw Kruczek continues its official visit of friendship to the Soviet Union. Today, the delegation arrived in Minsk, capital of Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The delegation held talks with members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Belorussia, where the Polish guests were informed about the dynamic socio-economic development of the (?republic).

In the afternoon, the Polish parliamentarians visited the Minsk tractor factory where a rally of Polish-Soviet friendship was held. In a speech made at the rally Wladyslaw Kruczek recalled that Belorussia was a place where the Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms was born. It was here, at a place called Lenino, that soldiers of the Tadeusz Kosciuszko First Division waged their first battle. Wladyslaw Kruczek also spoke about the new quality and scale of the Polish-Soviet cooperation in the seventies.

At the end of his speech Wladyslaw Kruczek said that the visit paid by the Polish Sejm delegation to the Soviet Union is a mutual contribution to the strengthening and developing of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two states and nations.

EDWARD BABIUCH RECEIVES AUSTRIAN COMMUNISTS

LD160712 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Party Central Committee, met the delegation of the Communist Party of Austria, which is staying in Poland with its leader Franz Muhri. Next, the delegation went to Wroclaw where, accompanied by the head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, Waclaw Piatkowski, they toured the city.

The guests visited the Jeloz automotive works and the Dolny Slask Diagnostic Medical Center in Wroclaw and also met the Secretariat of the Party Voivodship Committee.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER UN NAMIBIA COUNCIL MEMBERS' VISIT

LD122234 Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May, PAP--A communique was issued here at the end of the visit paid by the consultative delegation of the U.N. Council for Namibia at the invitation of the Polish Government. The communique read I.A.:

A consultative delegation of the U.N. Council for Namibia staying in Poland on May 9-12 was composed of: The chairman of the delegation and Algeria's representative J.E. Fathih K. Bouayad-Agha, representatives of Cyprus--Joseph Stephanides, Mexico--Vicent Montemayor-Cantu, Yugoslavia--Milivoje Zagajac, Zambia--Kasuka Simwins Iutukwa, SWAPO--Tulinane Obed Emvula, and the secretary of the delegation John F. Robson.

During their visit to Poland the delegation was received by the president of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and the head of the Foreign Ministry, Vice Minister Jozef Czyrek. The delegation conducted essential talks in the Polish Foreign Ministry with the Polish delegation which was composed of Foreign Vice Minister Eugeniusz Kulaga, head of the 5th department of the Polish Foreign Ministry Antoni Pierzchala, vice director of the Department of International Organizations Antoni Czarkowski, and adviser to the Polish Foreign Minister Bovuslaw Ludwikowski.

The Polish Government and the delegation of the Council for Namibia exchanged their views on the support for the struggle waged by the Namibian nation and its right to self-determination and real independence of the united Namibia.

On the eve of the resumption of the debates of the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted solely to the question of Namibia, the Polish Government and the delegation of the Council for Namibia declare that the struggle of the Namibian nation for independence has reached a decisive phase in the context of the worsening situation in southern Africa.

Racist regimes doubled their hectic efforts to set up puppet regimes in Namibia and Zimbabwe under the guise of the so-called internal settlements and to use these countries, illegally governed by them, as bases for attack on the neighbouring, front line African countries--Angola, Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique, broadening this way the range of the open war waged.

The resumed 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly is becoming ever more pressing because of South Africa's continuous rejection to implement the 385 Resolution (of 1976) of the Security Council. Because of that the Polish Government and the Council for Namibia expect that the resumed session will work out a strategy to accelerate Namibia's independence without further delay.

The Polish Government and the U.N. Council for Namibia are of the opinion that the forthcoming session should, I.A. undertake urgent measures to prevent attempts of the South African racist regime to establish and win recognition for artificial formations in Namibia and the creation of accomplished facts and, additionally, to counteract South Africa's growing military presence in Namibia, particularly through the prevention of the sales of sophisticated weapons, military technologies and oil products.

The delegation states with satisfaction that in Poland's opinion the General Assembly should undertake appropriate steps to gain full independence and sovereignty of Namibia.

The Polish Government and nation assure of their invariable support for the struggle for liberation from colonial and racist occupation. This stand stems among other things from painful experiences of World War Two during which the Nazis murdered six million Poles.

The Polish Government and the delegation are of the opinion that moral and material assistance for the Namibian people should grow. The assistance should be addressed to SWAPO, the only and real representative of the Namibian people recognized in the international forum. It was also adknowledged that there was an urgent need of increasing the assistance for the Namibian nation in the area of education and training during the struggle for independence and after gaining it. The Council for Nambia expresses its deep gratitude for large-scale assistance extended by the Polish Government to the Namibian nation.

The Polish Government confirms its widely known support for the U.N. Council for Namibia as its country's only administrative authority.

The Council for Namibia and the Polish Government firmly confirmed their stand on the question of backing for the just and legitimate struggle of the Namibian nation under the leadership of SWAPO as the only and genuine representative of the Namibian people.

The delegation is of the opinion that the U.N. declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace, adopted by the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly on Poland's initiative, is an important initiative promoting the cause of peace and mutual understanding. The declaration says among other things that "all states should fight all phenomena and practices of colonialism and racism, racial discrimination and apartheid as incompatible with the right of nations of self-determination, other human rights and fundamental freedoms."

The U.N. Council for Namibia voices its gratitude for the adoption of a firm and invariable stand by the Polish Government on the efforts made by the U.N. Council for Namibia to support the cause of genuine independence of Namibia and expresses its cordial thanks to the Polish Government and nation for the warm welcome and magnificient hospitality extended to it.

GRUDZIEN ADDRESSES FRENCH COMMUNISTS' RALLY IN LILLE

AU151515 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12-13 May 79 p 2 AU

[Speech by Zdzislaw Grudzien, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship committee in Katowice, at the 10 May Lille rally organized by the PCF]

[Text] I wish to convey warm thanks to the PCF Central Committee for inviting our delegation to the 23d PCF Congress and for enabling it to participate in congress deliberations. Dear comrades, we are sincerely pleased to be able to visit your beautiful region, which is a great center of the industrial workems class in northern France, and to meet today with you, members of the PCF, which is the leading political and ideological-moral force of the French people.

We have brought you combat greetings from the PZPR Central Committee, from all Polish communists and from the working people of socialist Poland.

Mutual Respect

With feelings of profound joy and emotion we have visited today the Lille monument of Polish emigrees. That beautiful monument is a new testimony to the respect with which the French people regard our countrymen--the fighters in the struggle against Hitlerite fascism--who fought for France's liberation. That monument symbolizes the contribution the Poles have made for dozens and dozens of years to the economic, social and cultural development of your motherland, especially the Nord and Pas-de-Calais regions. We are proud that this great industrial center of French coalmining and metallurgy, in which tens of thousands of Polish workers have settled at one time, has for years been a strong rallying point of the French workers movement and a realiable bastion of the PCF; the Poles who have settled here have also contributed to this through their work, struggle and class attitude. We in Poland have enormous respect for your party and its magnificent traditions of heroism and selflessness which during last September earned for your party the proud name of the "party of those sentenced to be shot." The indefatigable and uncompromising struggle waged by the French communists against fascism belongs to the finest records of the liberation, patriotic and internationalist struggles that the forces of progress on our continent waged against Hitlerite tyranny.

In the past decades the Polish and French communists have through their joint activities enriched the age-old traditions of the friendship linking our two peoples. We have enriched these traditions with class contents and have extended the areas of direct collaboration and cooperation.

Mutual Trust

All the Polish people actively and constantly wish to develop and tighten Polish-French cooperation. Favorably enriching their friendly cooperation, Poland and France provide constructive examples of how to implement the CSCE Final Act, make a concrete contribution to the strengthening of the process of detente in Europe and the world and participate in creating a model of relations between countries with different socioeconomic systems. We make a mutual use of the possibilities of our countries' industrial and scientific-technical potentials and production capacities. This is why France is our top Western partner in the area of capital goods deliveries. In the seventies our mutual trade has increased eightfold and has grown twice as fast as the trade with the other capitalist countries. Our cooperation in the field of science, culture and arts is also developing successfully. This goes hand in hand with the strengthening of mutual respect for Poland's and France's achievements and of mutual confidence in the products turned out by the hands and brains of Polish and French workers, engineers, scientists and creators of culture.

Our Marxist-Leninist party--the PZPR--takes the view that successfully developing Polish-French cooperation well serves not only the interests of our countries, but also the great cause of security and peace, a cause that is supreme for all nations.

The Struggle for Peace Is the Common Cause of Our Peoples.

We are aware of the fact that in the present period of history there is a close relation between the struggle for peaceful existence among states with different social systems and the broad masses, for democracy, national independence and social progress in each country. The policy of detente, of which the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community of peoples are champions, is encountering various obstacles, is always in the focus of ideological conflicts and is being continuously attacked by the enemies of peace and socialism.

This is why we resolutely condemn the Chinese aggression against the SRV [the Socialist Republic of Vietnam]; aggression that threatens world peace. This is why we are against the policy of maintaining hotbeds in the Middle East, a policy whose fruit is the separatist treaty between the Israeli and Egyptian governments.

This is why we participate in all peaceful efforts and initiatives of the socialist countries in favor of curbing and giving up the arms race initiated by NATO, a race that is the greatest danger to the process of detente in the world.

In its international activities the PZPR follows the indestructible principle of unity with the homeland of Great October--the Soviet Union--and with the entire socialist community. We profess solidarity with the forces of socialism and progress in the entire world and with the working people of all countries. We are indefatigable in our activities in favor of strengthening the unity of the international workers movement. Loyalty to proletarian internationalism has always been and is the basic condition for strengthening the forces of socialism throughout the world!

Comrades, I wish to assure you that we Polish communists support and view with the most profound respect the activities of the PCF and all your actions, which are a reflection of the common struggle of the international workers class against imperialism, and for peace, national independence, social progress, democracy and socialism!

Our Achievements in the Past 35 Years

This year the Polish People's Republic will celebrate its 35th anniversary. These 35 years represent a new chapter in our people's life. Thanks to our people's selfless efforts and thanks to the implementation of the program drawn up by the communists, we have carried out a revolutionary transformation in our country on a scale unprecedented in Poland's millennium. In particular, the seventies have seen a very high development rate of the basic areas of our national economy. As a result, Poland has joined the top 10 industrialized countries of the world and has been able to improve the working people's conditions more rapidly than ever before.

These achievements have not been easy. We have built present Polish reality under conditions of difficult class confrontation and of the struggle against the old order in the material sphere and in the people's consciousness. We have developed a socialist economy, education and culture, at the same time perseveringly building up our society's ideological-moral unity, which is our people's greatest treasure and which we guard as the apple of our eye.

In the lifespan of a single generation we have made good the backwardness inherited from capitalism and the dreadful war ravages. This has been possible above all because of the enormous dedication, selflessness and increasing qualifications of the workers class. However, we have not been able to achieve in every sphere the progress compatible with our contemporary needs and ambitions.

We are now on the eve of the Eighth Congress of the PZPR. Our country and our party are generally convinced that the policy of dynamic socioeconomic development as mapped out on the initiative of First Secretary Edward Gierek and implemented under his leadership during this decade is a correct policy, one that is producing good results, and that this policy should be resolutely continued. We are working on a program for the coming eighth party congress in order to promote the further modernization of Polish industries, the large-scale expansion of the base of fuels, raw materials and energy, and the crucial increases in food production and housing construction. We will continue to strengthen the conditions for our society's comprehensive development and to promote successive undertakings for the good of the family and for strengthening socialist democracy.

The present achievements of socialist construction in Poland scored under the leadership of the party have made it obvious what enormous social forces can be released by the socialist system and how powerful the workers class, which has become the master of the fatherland, is.

Against the views of the enemies of Poland and socialism we have once again reaffirmed the truth that only socialism is able to meet all the people's material and spiritual needs in an increasingly comprehensive manner! That only under the conditions of socialism is man--liberated from the chains of exploitation--able to hold his head high and to make a full use of human rights, democracy and civic freedoms in the interest of the workers class and all society!

The 23d PFC Congress Is an Important Event in the Workers Movement

The 23d PFC Congress, in which we have the honor to participate, is an important event in the life of the international communist and workers movement.

We express our conviction that, mapping out the main lines of your party's policy, the congress will help implement the aspirations and plans of the French workers class, strengthen the unity of the international workers movement and bring about new successes for the cause of peace and socialism!

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, all the Polish communists and Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of our party and PCF member for many years, we wish your party, dear comrades, your great and famous party--the party of Maurice Thorez--guided as ever by the indestructible principles of Marx, Engels and Lenin, and by scientific socialism, success in consolidating its vanguard position in the struggle for further social progress and for creating new magnificent prospects for France's development.

JABLONSKI CHAIRS KRAKOW MONUMENT RESTORATION SESSION

LD160652 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, today chaired a session of the Social Committee for Restoration of Krakow's Historical Monuments at Belweder Palace.

The session was attended, inter alia, by Edward Babiuch, Stefan Olszowski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Stanlislaw Gucwa and Tadeusz Mlynczak. The session dealt with the report on the progress in implementation of the comprehensive plan of saving historical Krakow. Financial, material and working assistance has been offered by hundreds of organizations, institutions and work enterprises. This value amounts to about Z256 million. Taking the floor, Henryk Jablonski stated that the results achieved so far by the activities of the committee were only possible to achieve thanks to the wide-ranging social cooperation of all Poles. Continuation of those already so-clearly visible and productive efforts will no doubt allow the acceleration of the implementation of this important task.

A decision was taken to establish a separate working team for making safe, through the mining work, of the 1,000 year-old salt mine in Wieliczka. A medal "for services in restoration of Krakow monuments" has been created.

PROBLEMS, TASKS OF AGRICULTURE DISCUSSED

AU150806 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12-13 May 79 U

[PAP correspondent Franciszek Bobula article: "Following the PZPR Central Committee Politburo Session--Increasing Grain and Fodder Production Is Agriculture's Central Problem"]

[Excerpts] Of particular importance for gradually improving the supply of food for the market is above all the further and faster development of animal production. This is why all agricultural activities in the present decade are being governed by this issue.

In 1971-79 we will probably have spent some $6 billion on imported grains and fodder. It is true that these imports enable us to solve the problem of fodder shortages, but the expenditure involved is a great burden on our economy, one that restricts our possibilities for importing other products, including those that are extremely important for improving market supplies. We are unable to completely stop importing grains and fodder, but it is possible to crucially reduce these imports if we fully exploit our fodder potential.

There are considerable possibilities for improving the fodder situation by better exploiting pastures and meadows, which are important sources of fodder. For example, our meadows, of which there are over 2.5 million hectares in our country and which supply us with over 40 percent of non-grain fodder, yield about 60 quintals of hay per hectare on the average, but the farmers who cultivate their meadows rationally are able to almost double this yield.

Much fodder is lost because of the faulty harvesting and storing of fodder and because of the faulty techniques of animal feeding. It has been estimated that, given a rational feeding of animals, it would be possible to save enough fodder to breed 4-5 million fat hogs a year. In addition, the use of modern methods of silage fodder production would help reduce the losses in silage fodder equal to some 15 million tons of raw green fodder harvested annually from about 400,000 hectares of meadows. Of course, this calls for the accelerated construction of silos and for supplying agriculture with the necessary equipment used in harvesting and storing fodder.

We could also use straw more extensively as fodder, provided it is suitably refined and enriched with necessary additives. In addition, improving the quality of the industrial fodder mixtures of medium and full strength would raise their effectiveness by 10 percent and would help us save some 900,000 tons of rich fodder annually.

These examples show that our agriculture and fodder industry have a considerable unused fodder potential, which can easily be exploited as attested to by the results achieved by Poznan, Gorzow and Pila Voivodships. Citing these results, the 10 May Politburo session evaluated the state of the fodder economy, the development of fodder production and the administration of fodder resources.

In these voivodships the consumption of oat fodder per kilogram of live animal and the consumption of rich fodder is much lower than the national average, but the production of live animals per hectare of meadow (excluding the production of livestock on purchased fodder) is higher than the national average.

The considerable differences in the levels of animal production in individual voivodships, rural parishes and farms--these differences result mainly from the poor use of the possibilities for their own fodder production--show that it is possible to achieve better results in livestock breeding if agricultural producers, farm services, agricultural self-government groups and offices in voivodships and rural parishes intensify their efforts.

This is why every rural parish must define its maximum and feasible possibilities for increasing animal production, mainly by relying on its own fodder resources and paying particular attention to the cultivation of meadows and pastures. The action programs aimed at increasing the production of grains and fodder and rationally and more effectively using fodder resources should become a central problem of the production part of the plans drawn up by rural parishes.

BRIEFS

NEW POLISH AMBASSADORS--Warsaw, 12 May, PAP--The following Polish ambassadors were appointed today by the Council of State: to the Kingdom of Netherlands--Alojzy Bartoszek, to the Lao People's Democratic Republic--Marek Czurley, to the Socialist Republic of Romania--Jerzy Kusiak, to the Libyan Arab People's Socialist Jamahiriyah--Sykstus Olesik. [Excerpt] [Warsaw PAP in English 2107 GMT 12 May 79 LD]

POLISH-IRISH ECONOMIC COMMISSION--The second session of the Polish-Irish Commission for economic, industrial and scientific-technological cooperation has been held in Warsaw. It was stated among other things that during the past 2 years there had been no great improvement in the [word indistinct] of trade exchange, whose extent and structure do not correspond yet to the possibilities of both countries. On the Polish side, interest was expressed in expanding the export to Ireland particularly of power stations, chemicals, agricultural machinery, fishing vessels, industrial consumer goods and coal. At the same time the possibility of Poland's buying some Irish agricultural goods and industrial products was indicated. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 4 May 79 LD]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU151900 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 15 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee. Members of the Permanent Bureau of the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development also participated in the discussions on the first point on the agenda--namely, the report on preliminary proposals for the uniform national plan of the Socialist Republic of Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1981-1985 5-year plan.

The Executive Political Committee assessed that the balanced high rate of development of the national ecoromy in the period which has elapsed in the current 5-year plan, the greater modernization of the material production sectors, the enhancement of the qualitative aspects of all economic activity and the expansion of international trade exchanges and economic and scientific-technical cooperation have created a solid basis for continuing national economic development at a steady pace, insuring the harmonious progress of all branches and sectors of activity and raising the material and intellectual level of all working people in accordance with the party program for building a comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring Romania's progress toward communism.

The Executive Political Committee assesses the activity of drafting the preliminary proposals for the national uniform plan of the Socialist Republic of Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1981-1985 5-year plan as being very positive and highly praised the essential role played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who has led and is directly leading this important project. The Executive Political Committee emphasized that the proposals are in agreement with the provisions of the party program adopted by the 11th congress and with the overall guidelines approved by the party national conference in December 1977.

Through its envisaged projects, the 1981-1985 5-year plan is designed to mark a new and qualitatively higher stage in the country's socialist industrialization and agricultural development and modernization as well as in the increase and modernization of the forces of production, on the basis of the latest and most important scientific-technological achievements.

In continuing the process of modernizing the national economy at higher levels, the preliminary provisions of the next 5-year plan aim at qualitatively raising all economic activity, intensively utilizing the production potential available to our society, maximizing saving of the country's energy and fuel resources, substantially increasing the utilization level of raw materials, broadly promoting technological progress throughout the national economy, raising social labor productivity and increasing economic efficiency in all sectors of material production, in order to develop the national wealth and increase the living standard of all the people.

The great dynamism that will mark economic development in the next stage will create conditions for substantially increasing the social product and national income, something that will lead to Romania's coming closer to the level of economically developed countries. The Executive Political Committee decided that the preliminary proposals for the uniform national plan of the Socialist Republic of Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1981-1985 5-year plan should be finalized and submitted to the party Central Committee plenum for discussion and approval and then, in the form of directives, to the 12th RCP Congress for discussion and approval.

The Executive Political Committee then discussed and approved a report on the analysis, on the basis of the balance sheet, of economic-financial results attained in 1978. The Executive Political Committee assessed that the intensive industrialization in 1973 insured the attainment of important production increases compared with previous years. Advanced technologies were introduced, new products of higher technological and economic quality were manufactured, the quality of production increased, and better utilization of raw materials, other materials, fuel and energy was attained.

In 1978, the structural improvement of industrial branches continued and the labor productivity and the profitability of industrial production increased. Comprehensive economic development, the diversification of product varieties and labor productivity and the profitability of industrial production increased. Comprehensive economic development, diversification of product varieties and the improvement of the technical and qualitative level of production have contributed to our country's active participation in world economic exchanges and to expanding trade exchanges with other states. The results attained and the increase in the national income have created conditions for implementing the program of raising all the people's living standard more rapidly.

In the years which have elapsed since the beginning of the current 5-year plan, the national wealth increased at an average yearly rate of 10.4 percent; the socioeconomic development fund was 8.6 percent higher than in 1977; and the value of fixed assets commissioned in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan amount to 30.3 percent of the total value of the fixed assets existing in productive units at the end of last year.

Positively assessing the results attained, the Executive Political Committee stressed the need to continue to take resolute measures to better utilize and increase the efficiency of the material production, to fulfill all the plan's qualitative indexes, to intensively use all productive capacities and to better utilize raw materials and other materials. The Executive Political Committee also recommended that more energetic action be taken to increase labor productivity and cut production costs, to reduce the consumption of raw materials, other materials, fuel and energy, to rapidly introduce scientific-technological progress into production and to scientifically organize production and work.

The meeting then discussed and approved the resolution of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee on the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist domination, which is a great national holiday for our people and an event of crucial importance for Romania's destiny. The resolution will be published.

The Executive Political Committee also resolved various matters concerning current party-state activities.

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE ISSUED ON INCREASED FOOD PRICES

AU142220 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 May 79 p 5 AU

[Presidential decree on food price increases]

[Text] In conformity with the 5-year plan provisions, which envisages that the index of retail prices and tariffs should amount to 105-106 percent by 1980, the prices of certain foodstuffs will be increased to make them more profitable.

The price increases envisaged in the present decree will affect the index of retail prices and tariffs for 1979 by 0.3 percent, thus further insuring the stability of the general level of prices.

The price increases envisaged in the present decree will not affect the complete implementation of the program to improve the people's living standard adopted by the party national conference, which envisages an approximate 32 percent increase in real remuneration by the end of 1980.

At the same time, this modification of prices will eliminate losses that are recorded by certain products and will give an impetus to economic units to produce the product varieties required by the people and to continuously improve product quality. It will also contribute to insuring conditions for the application of self-management and self-administration in enterprises.

For this purpose, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1. Beginning 14 May 1979 the retail prices of certain groups and subgroups of products will be increased--in keeping with the index limit of retail prices and tariffs envisaged in the plan--as follows:

A) canned vegetables and fruit;

B) certain canned fish varieties, semiprocessed fish and fish products;

C) certain varieties of sugar products such as ordinary turkish delight, ordinary halvah, coffee substitutes, fruit jellies;

D) medicinal plants and teas and herbs;

E) unshelled nuts.

The retail price of products mentioned in Article 1 will increase 32.8 percent on average.

As far as groups and subgroups of products are concerned, the average percentages of increase in retail prices are those envisaged in Annexes Nos 1 and 2. (footnote: The annexes will be published in the official bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania).

Article 2. To stimulate the return of glass jars to trade units, the latter will increase the returnable deposit on them by an average of 80 percent beginning 14 May 1979.

The Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Central Union of Cooperatives of Consumer Goods and the executive committees of country people's councils and of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council shall take measures to retrieve glass jars from the people, against payment or an exchange in kind, through all contracting centers or units selling jarred goods and shall take measures to immediately introduce these retrieved jars into the economic flow.

Article 3. The Ministry of Domestic Trade and the other central bodies coordinating goods sales shall establish--with the agreement of the State Committee for Prices--retail prices for varieties of goods by observing the average percentages of increase envisaged in Annexes 1 and 2.

Article 4. Discount rates of certain groups of products are appropriately modified in keeping with Annex 3.

Article 5. In the case of consumer goods the retail price and discount rate of which are modified in keeping with the provisions of the present decree, the ministries and the other central and local productive bodies shall establish new production prices equaling the level that results when the discount rate is deducted from the retail price.

In the case of products for export which are produced in a different manner and are characterized by a specific consumption and wrapping different from those of similar products meant for the domestic market, production prices will be set by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry with the agreement of the State Committee for Prices.

Article 6. In the cases of products which incorporate raw materials the retail prices of which have been increased by the present decree, the ministries, the other central bodies and executive committees of the county and the Bucharest municipal people's council shall take measures to reduce costs and insure product profitability.

If the reduction of costs does not cover the price increase in raw materials, new profitable retail prices shall be set, influenced only by the price difference of raw materials, within 10 days from the date this decree is applied by the Ministry of Domestic Trade and the other central bodies for products whose retail prices have been set by them, and by the executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's council for varieties of products the retail prices of which were established at the local level.

Article 7. The maximum prices for groups and subgroups of products in force on the date of this decree shall be modified in keeping with the new retail prices established in conformity with Article 1. The ministries and the other central bodies coordinating goods sales or which are major producers shall apply the new maximum price limits with the concurrence of the State Committee for Prices.

Article 8. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and the other central bodies, as well as the executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils shall--within 30 days from the date of this decree--forward proposals to the Council of Ministers on modifying the financial and economic plan indexes and the volume and structure of the state budget for 1979 and 1980 with the agreement of the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance.

Article 9. The provisions under Articles 7, 9, 11 and 13 of Presidential Decree No 78 of 2 March 1979 are applicable also in the case of products the retail prices of which are being increased under the present decree.

Article 10. Annexes Nos 1-3 are part and parcel of this decree.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, 13 May

BURTICA VISITS NEW ZEALAND, SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT

AU151136 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 15 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, arrived in New Zealand today on an official visit. Immediately after his arrival in Wellington, the Romanian deputy prime minister conducted talks with Robert Muldoon, New Zealand's prime minister.

The Romanian minister extended greetings and wishes for good health to the prime minister of New Zealand on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government, together with wishes for prosperity to the people of New Zealand.

Expressing warm thanks for the greetings, Robert Muldoon asked the Romanian guest to convey respectful wishes for happiness to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and wishes for progress to the Romanian people, as well as greetings to the Romanian prime minister.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides examined existing opportunities for further developing relations between Romania and New Zealand at various levels and expressed the joint desire of the two countries to intensify their trade exchange and mutual economic cooperation. On this occasion, a long-term agreement on trade and economic, industrial and technical cooperation was signed between the Romanian Government and the Government of New Zealand.

The document envisages the mutual granting of most-favored-nation status, the expansion of Romanian exports to New Zealand and the awarding of the general customs preferences granted by that country to developing countries, intensified economic, industrial and technical cooperation and the adoption by the two countries of measures aimed at expanding exchange and mutual cooperation, as well as the setting up of a joint economic commission.

For the Romanian side, the agreement was signed by Cornel Burtica, minister of foreign trade and international cooperation, and for the New Zealand side by Prime Minister Robert Muldoon.

MEXICAN DEFENSE SECRETARY DEPARTS BUCHAREST 12 MAY

AU150920 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 May 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Gen Felix Galvan Lopez, secretary of national defense of the Mexican United States, who paid an official visit to our country together with a military delegation, left Bucharest on the evening of 12 May 1979.

Upon departure from Otopeni Airport, the guest was seen off by Col Gen Ion Coman, Romanian minister of national defense, the first deputy and deputy ministers of national defense and generals and high-ranking officers.

Emilio Calderon Puig, ambassador of the Mexican United States to our country, and embassy staff were also present.

Military attaches of certain diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest were also present at the airport.

DASCALESCU MEETS WITH SED AKTIVISTS 12 MAY

AU142210 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 May 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, on 12 May received a delegation of SED aktivists led by Comrade Fritz Brock, member of the SED Central Auditing Commission and chief of the Trade Union and Social Policy Section of the SED Central Committee, which visited our country for an exchange of experience from 7-12 May.

The ensuing talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, was attended by comrade Ion Florea, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee. Siegfried Bock, GDR ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

The delegation members also conducted talks with the RCP Central Committee, the leadership of certain central institutions and the Galati County party committee and visited economic units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest and in the county city of Galati.

SCINTEIA REPORTS TITO MEETING WITH CEAUSESCU SPECIAL ENVOY

AU151511 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 May 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Belgrade 11 May (AGERPRES)--The special envoy of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was received by Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and LCY chairman, on 11 May 1979.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Dragoluub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Nicolae Mihai, Romanian Ambassador to Yugoslavia, also participated in the meeting.

The Romanian envoy extended friendly greetings to Comrade Josip Broz Tito on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as feelings of deep compassion for the human losses and material damage caused by the destructive earthquake of 15 April 1979 which afflicted the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and the conviction that the Yugoslav peoples, who have always proved courageous and tenacious in surmounting difficulties, will overcome this difficulty in a short time as well.

Comrade Josip Broz Tito expressed warm thanks for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's greetings and for the solidarity shown by the RCP and the Romanian people toward the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav peoples.

At the same time, Comrade Josip Broz Tito conveyed friendly greetings and best wishes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the ensuing talks, the two sides recalled with particular satisfaction the close relations between our countries, parties and peoples. They expressed their common desire to constantly expand and deepen these lasting relations of friendship and cooperation in keeping with the decisions and measures established during the summit meetings and talks.

The sides also exchanged views on current problems of international political life.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

ROMANIAN-PRC JOINT COMMISSION BEGINS SESSION IN BEIJING

AU152102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 15 May 79 AU

[Text] Beijing (AGERPRES) 15/5/1979--The proceedings of the first session of the Romanian-Chinese government commission of economic and technical cooperation began in Beijing. Analyzed during the proceedings are the stage of economic, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries, the morality of implementing the agreements and understandings established during the visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu to the People's Republic of China and the visit of President Hua Guofeng in Romania as well as the necessary measures for further promoting the Romanian-Chinese economic collaboration.

The Romanian Government delegation is led by Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister, chairman of the commission for Romania, and the Chinese Government delegation by Chen Muhua, vice premier of the State Council, chairman of the commission for China.

JOINT SESSION OF SFRY ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS HELD 15 MAY

Tito Arrival

AU150906 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian jointly with other Yugoslav radio stations at 0849 GMT on 15 May reports that President Tito has driven up to the SFRY Assembly building in Belgrade and is greeted by Dragoslav Markovic, SFRY Assembly president. The radio then resumes a program of music from the studio.

At 0900 GMT President Tito is reported to enter the SFRY Assembly hall. He is greeted by delegates' applause.

At 0901 GMT Dragoslav Markovic opens the session, greets Tito, lists the members of the bodies present, and proposes the agenda, which is adopted. Markovic then gives the floor to President Tito who begins speaking at 0905 GMT.

Tito Address

AU151930 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0905 GMT 15 May 79 AU

[Speech by SFRY President Josip Broz Tito at a joint session of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly in Belgrade on 15 May--live]

[Text] Comrade delegates: In connection with the SFRY Presidency report which has been submitted to you, I should like to say a few words about some basic characteristics of our development since 1976--that is, since the adoption of the law on associated labor.

The report notes that since 1976 major results have been attained in the self-management transformation of our society. This is what characterizes our overall internal development, regardless of the difficulties and problems that we are still confronting. The consolidation of the unity of the working class, of the working people and citizens, as well as their resolve to proceed along the path for the even more rapid development of our country and its progress in peace and independence, has been an essential characteristic of this period. Moreover, in these complex times, fraught with conflicts and dangers, our country has managed to strengthen its international position and reputation and affirm itself even more as a significant factor of peace and international cooperation. This could not have been achieved without our internal stability based on our achievements in the sociopolitical, material and cultural spheres and on our clear prospects for development.

In the past--and this is especially important--the leading role of organized socialist forces, led by the League of Communists, has gone from strength to strength, as has the resolute involvement of the working class, the working people and our citizens along the policy and program line of the LCY. This was forcefully confirmed at the 11th LCY Congress and at the congresses of other sociopolitical organizations.

What has been attained so far on the foundations of our constitution and of the law of associated labor has provided a new impetus for the cohesion of our multinational community and for the unity and equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Of course, all the causes and manifestations of nationalism, separatism and unitarianism have not been eliminated. Our vigilance toward them has not wavered for a single moment, nor can it do so. However, thanks to decisive activity by organized socialist forces, the reactionary essence of these tendencies has been unmasked and their protagonists isolated from the broad masses.

The general characteristic of our internal political situation in the past, and generally since the adoption of our constitution, has been the stability of our system and of self-management social relations. This stability has not meant the preservation of the existing state of affairs, but the further dynamic development of our system coupled with the fulfillment and democratic solution of various social interests and contradictions.

Our political system has been and is being confirmed as a vital form of political organization in our society which is in keeping with our community's specific and revolutionary traditions and with the production relations being constructed on our social basis. This system--and in our case this is of special importance--represents a natural expression of our multinational community. Our system is being consolidated in practice and contributes to the enhanced equality of our nations and nationalities.

The SFRY Presidency has made a major contribution to the functioning of our political system. It has been affirmed as an adequate expression of the federal nature of our community and as a significant factor in its unity and strength. Every one of the SFRY Presidency members has made his personal contribution to this. This is why I think that the tribute paid to them by our working people's and citizens' support in connection with their reelection is well merited. It is an encouragement and commitment regarding their future work.

On this occasion, we are dutybound to again stress the merits of our recently deceased comrade, Edvard Kardelj, who through his tireless involvement and profound sense of democratic and collective work made an enormous contribution to the affirmation of the position and role of the SFRY Presidency.

Bearing in mind the future complex tasks, particularly in the sphere of the functioning and further promotion of the political and economic system and the economic development of our country, the Presidency has great obligations and responsibilities. Carrying out the role in internal political questions it has been assigned according to the constitution, the Presidency will continue to contribute significantly to the coordination of the interests of the republics and provinces and to the more effective solving of unresolved and controversial questions through efforts to reach agreement and through consultations. It will thus also contribute to the further consolidation of the equality of the nations and nationalities. This, of course, demands the constant monitoring of our internal development, the timely recognition of all phenomena and tendencies in it and proposals to the competent organs to undertake the relevant measures in accordance with the relationships in our society.

The SFRY Presidency will thus strengthen even further its role and contribute to the strength of our socialist self-management community and its stable development both today and in the future. The successful work done by the SFRY Presidency has been and remains one of the factors stimulating initiatives on collective work and responsibility, which ranks as one of the essential characteristics of our self-management society and which is an essential prerequisite for our successful and continued development.

The report also talks about phenomena which are hindering the more rapid affirmation of the political system and delegate decisionmaking. One of the basic weaknesses lies in the fact that the influence of the delegate base is not felt to a sufficient degree, meaning that more room is left for the activity of techno-bureaucratic forces. In the functioning of the delegate system and the implementation of delegate relations there is a sluggishness and inconsistency, and weaknesses accompany the process of decisionmaking from the local community to the federation.

However, when talking about this we must bear in mind the profound nature and complexity of the tasks in this kind of transformation. The transition from political decisionmaking on behalf of the working people and citizens to political decision-making by the citizens and working people themselves is a process which, regardless of all the changes in the system, is constantly coming up against inadequately developed consciousness, old habits and practices and, in places, even conscious resistance.

For this reason we can state quite justifiably that in this short period we have achieved great results and that the delegate system is experiencing its increasingly full affirmation. In the case of the great majority of working people and citizens, a turning point has been achieved in their conceptions of the very process of political decisionmaking. The delegation members and delegates are less and less ready to accept a reduction of their role to the elucidation of proposed decisions. They accept their obligations in an increasingly responsible manner and delve more and more into the possible social consequences of concrete decisions and standpoints. This consciousness and political mood should be further stimulated. In this connection the role of the sociopolitical organizations is of decisive importance.

In this connection I would like to stress that the federal councils involved in the socio-political system, economic trends and international relations have shown their worth. However, their role should find even greater expression, for they can provide the most democratic form of coordination and, when necessary, the confrontation of views on important questions concerning our domestic and foreign policy. This is an effective way to reach agreement on an overall Yugoslav policy, which includes the joint and individual interests of all our republics and provinces and all the structures of our society.

In the practice of seeking agreement and carrying out consultations--which is one of the basic principles of our system--good results have been achieved. However, there is also a great deal of delay and procrastination in this respect which sometimes causes us considerable damage. Usually this is not the result of the objective complexity of the process of seeking agreement and carrying out consultations, or of an excessive disparity of interests; by and large subjective shortcomings are involved. Reaching an agreement depends first of all on the people, on their expertise, ability and readiness to understand not only their own interests but the interests of others as well, and their ability and readiness to always responsibly bear in mind what is to the advantage of the extended community. We must not allow it to happen that because of these shortcomings people drag their feet on the solution of problems and that for this reason the system is proclaimed inefficient and a way out is sought through state intervention and arbitration.

Other examples also reflect these subjective shortcomings. Let us mention only the difficulties which have unjustly cropped up recently in regard to supplies, housing construction and so forth. All these things affect the political mood of the people. Our working people are prepared to deny themselves things when this is necessary and justified, but not when this is a consequence of negligence and insufficient organization.

In short, we must decisively eliminate all the obstacles to the functioning of our self-management system. The main criteria for our system's efficiency must be to what extent it successfully insures the harmonious and rapid development of our society and how it resolves the problems of our working people and citizens. Problems are not resolved by general and abstract discussions. Mere talking diminishes the necessary efficiency more than anything else. Some people give verbal support to our policy but in practice act otherwise. For instance, everyone in principle has declared himself in favor of the policy of stabilization, but some people act as if this was no concern of theirs. We must vigorously suppress such conduct because it frustrates the implementation of what we have jointly agreed upon.

I would like to stress that significant efforts have been made in the past to consolidate our security and our system of self-protection, and also to develop our armed forces and all-people's defense. Not just specialized services, which enjoy a high degree of organization and technical expertise, have worked on this, but all social and political forces; in fact, millions of our working people, citizens and young people have worked on it in various ways. This is why such important results have been achieved which insure creative work in peace and independence. We must continue in the future to strengthen all-people's defense and social self-protection. We are obliged to do so by the present international situation, which does not show any signs of improvement but which is being complicated by new conflicts.

Thanks to dynamic development during the entire postwar period, including in recent years, our country has attained a high degree of socioeconomic development. Our social product amounts to almost $2,000 per capita. We have created a very important material basis for further socialist self-management development. Our rate of industrial growth is among the highest in the world. We have a high percentage of employment. During the first 3 years of the current medium-term plan, about 940,000 people found employment. Out of that figure, when the vacancies created by such things as retirement are excluded, the actual increase in the number of employed totals almost 630,000 people. The standard of living of our population has improved considerably [words indistinct] 4 percent, and last year alone they increased 6 percent.

Work on the further development of our socioeconomic and sociopolitical relations in keeping with the constitution, the law on associated labor and other important solutions pertaining to our system is underway. However, parallel with our rapid socioeconomic development there have been some problems, too. I have already pointed out their serious nature and I do not wish to talk about it again to any great extent. I would only like to stress the need for full mobility and responsibility.

All of our society must organize itself even better for the fulfillment of the tasks concerning the stabilization of economic trends and the advancement of our socioeconomic relations. In this connection we must not lose sight of certain new elements. I have in mind here the deterioration of the international economic situation due to the energy crisis--that is, the sharp increase in the price of oil and the price increases on a number of other important raw materials. As a result of this, our imports have become considerably more expensive, which is having an unfavorable effect on our economic exchange with foreign countries. Another new element, unfortunately, is what the catastrophic earthquake in Montenegro did to us. The damage is enormous and will demand the allocation of large material resources over a long period.

In this kind of situation particulary, efforts must be stepped up in the implementation of an economic stabilization policy. We are still coming up against certain very unfavorable tendencies: An increase in all forms of consumption which is faster than the growth of our social product, income and productivity of labor; an unsatisfactory foreign trade exchange; and intensified inflation. The present situation imposes the need for different conduct in the creation, management and distribution of income. Above all, consumption must be brought into line with the growth of our social product, income and the productivity of labor, which will also contribute to the stabilization of the country's balance of payments.

The rate of growth of investments is particularly high and, moreover, it is often not effective or rationally directed. This leads to large imports, over-intensive domestic economic activity and a considerable burden on the market and on supplies.

All this demands that our working people and the self-management and social organs, with the League of Communists as their leading force, undertake effective and comprehensive measures in order to halt these negative tendencies in economic trends. It goes without saying that all these measures and actions must be in line with the continued development of socialist-self-management. The basic thing is the struggle for the implementation of the already adopted solutions and standpoints on the decisive role of the working people in the implementation of the reproduction policy, and then, in the sphere of social development planning, the credit and monetary policy and banking, and so on. This will make it possible for working people in associated labor to bear direct responsibility both for establishing development policy and for executing the current economic tasks, which is crucial for the successful realization of the stabilization policy.

It goes without saying that under these new circumstances the need is even greater for the consistent, integral and concrete application of the law on associated labor. This is essentially a struggle to overcome the technocratic and etatist alienation of income which is still present to a considerable degree, and a struggle to establish stable and lasting foundations in the distribution of the social product and income. The basic thing is that associated labor should manage income and take full responsibility for the coordination of all forms of consumption. For this reason, in a word, an organized, decisive and concrete battle must be waged for the implementation of the law on associated labor and all the new system's laws.

All this implies the commitment of every organization of associated labor and every sociopolitical community to coordinate its development programs and needs with the actual possibilities. Unfortunately, they do not all behave in this way. The rational expenditure of resources and responsible conduct wherever decisions regarding resources are made must become the order of the day. Anyone who is deaf to these demands, no matter who he might be, is behaving extremely irresponsibly toward the vital interests of our socialist community. I said at the trade union congress that we would not be able to implement this policy without some self-denial. I also added that I was not thinking in terms of "tightening our belts" as in times past. The point is that we must operate within the limits of our possibilities. Of course, an appropriate degree of economic growth must be insured because without that the problems which we as a developing country have cannot be successfully resolved. However, this growth rate must not be such that it causes serious disruptions in social reproduction and especially in our economic relations with foreign countries. This is now the key point in our development. The struggle for stabilization demands full responsibility toward our community --the responsibility of forums, organs, organizations and of individuals--for the consistent implementation of the policy for which we have opted. This responsibility must be political, material and, should the need arise, legal as well. This responsibility is all the greater since shortcomings in the field of economic development reflect most directly on the political situation in the country and on our international position as well. Yugoslavia can maintain the role and reputation it has in the world today only if it is politically and economically strong and stable.

The recent earthquake which struck Montenegro and some other areas of our country represents a heavy blow for our whole country. Enormous efforts will be required to overcome the consequences of this catastrophe. However, everything undertaken so far and the work that is continuing to be done instills in us the belief that--of course, with great sacrifices and self-denial by our entire community, and primarily the entire Montenegrin nation--we shall succeed.

I would like to stress also that this misfortune, great as it was, focused the attention not only of our own people but also a large section of the foreign public on the values and merits of our society and our system. No sooner was the first report issued on this catastrophe than relief was dispatched from all over, from all areas of Yugoslavia, to the victims. Sentiments of the ties and interdependence of all our nations and nationalities decreed by fate constitute the basis of this solidarity, which confirms the strength of our community; it expressed the deep conviction of our working people and citizens that in good and bad times they must remain firmly united and that no one is self-sufficient. On this occasion, too, everyone became convinced that on his own he could do nothing, while together we can withstand even the worst tribulations. This means a great deal.

The fact that aid was comprehensive and prompt speaks a great deal about the efficiency of our self-management system, which makes it possible for the initiative of millions of people to be translated into simultaneous action. This was also an important test for the overall mechanism for our social self-protection, and civil protection headquarters and appropriate services by and large passed the test well.

The relief which came from many countries and from international organizations and the attention shown from the very start by the representatives of friendly countries accredited to Yugoslavia was also very important. This aid indicates the broad humanist sentiments which are increasingly being instilled in people despite all the forms of harshness of the present time. This is an encouraging thing.

I take this opportunity, on behalf of the population of the afflicted area, in the name of all our nations and nationalities and on behalf of our government, to express the warmest thanks to all for the understanding and solidarity they have shown in action.

Comrades, the SFRY Presidency report shows rich foreign policy activity for the past 2 years. During this period we have had top level meetings with many nonalined countries, with the Soviet Union, with the People's Republic of China, with France, the United States, Great Britain and with individual neighboring, European and other countries.

There is no need to underline the importance and results of this activity. Today we have friendly relations and cooperation, imbued with mutual respect, with a huge number of countries of various orientations and in all parts of the world. We may state quite freely that few countries in the world have as highly developed relations as Yugoslavia with all areas of the world, regardless of the fact that among some of them there are great differences and rivalry and in some cases even conflicts. This position of our country and the opportunities it presents are of exceptional importance to our security and our successful activity at the international level.

We have managed to realize this primarily thanks to our consistent devotion to the principles of the nonalined policy. We proceed from these principles in our relations and cooperation with all countries, regardless of their size and system. In this connection we do not orient ourselves automatically toward individual countries and groups, but rather we assess their policies from the point of view of the strengthening of peace, respect for the sovereign rights of other countries, adherence to the principles of the UN Charter on interstate relations, the solving of acute international problems and the creation of conditions for general progress in the world. The degree of proximity in concepts and cooperation between our country and other countries also depends on this.

We shall continue on the path we have traversed up to now, deepening our existing relations of friendship and cooperation and building new ones, for the more friends a country has in the world, the more powerful that country is.

Our friendly visit to the Soviet Union, the country for which we are leaving tomorrow, as well as many other meetings which I and a large number of our comrades will have this year, either in our country or abroad, serves this purpose.

Several times in the recent past I have stated that the international situation today is very complex and serious, encumbered by many crises, conflicts, problems and uncertainties. Unfortunately, weapons are being resorted to too much and too little is being done to strengthen the process of detente and the creation of conditions for peaceful, secure and more rapid progress. We are also confronted by attempts to create new divisions in the world, through overt or covert means and, of course, at the expense of the independence of other countries.

However, no matter how great and justified our concern over this might be, we must not lose sight of the fact that, together with all these trials, the world has also experienced profound historical changes in a relatively short time. The long anticolonial revolution, which has brought independence and an equal place in the world community to hundreds of millions of people and dozens and dozens of countries, is being brought to a victorious conclusion. The situation in the United Nations has also changed substantially. The nonalined movement has not only increased in strength but has also become an important and recognized independenct factor in the construction of better political and economic relations in the world.

All this testifies to the altered picture of the world, to the democratization of international relations, which has admittedly been slow but which is also inexorable, and to the progress achieved, which fills us with optimism regarding the possibility of overcoming the accumulated problems. This can, of course, be accomplished through the strengthening of trust, equality and mutual respect in the world, through the strengthening of detente as an integral process which must embrace all burning problems and all regions and countries, and primarily through the application of peaceful means in solving existing problems.

On this occasion, I would again like to stress the exceptional historical role and responsibility of the nonalined movement in solving international problems and positively changing the world. The policy of nonalinement proceeds on the basis of the increasingly close links in the world, in which problems are mutually determined, and also on the conviction that universal peace, detente and prosperity demand that efforts in this direction be universal.

This is why the nonalined movement and policy are open to the broadest possible international cooperation with all sides, without exception or prejudice, to the extent that this cooperation leads to the elimination of crises which are shaking the world and to the solution of the problems which are hampering world development. Further successful activity by the nonalined movement implies avoiding the danger of isolation [and particularly the danger of a division within the movement. The nonalined--this passage supplied by Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0844 GMT on 15 May was not read by Tito] countries, together with other countries, through the United Nations and otherwise, must channel their activities, first and foremost, into the building of more stable and more equitable political and economic relations in the world.

In the present situation, the nonalined movement and policy--thanks precisely to its independent, autonomous and nonbloc nature--works to the benefit of the entire international community and in the interests of all.

This is why the efforts to divide the movement and make some of its members bow to the blocs are very harmful. Objectively speaking, these efforts are spreading, directed against the broader interests of the international community and the aspirations of people for peace, security and general progress.

As you know, the nonalined countries are intensively preparing for their sixth summit conference scheduled for this September in Havana. We are approaching these preparations with full responsibility. Every nonalined country has a great obligation now to make active efforts so that through the democratic coordination of views the sixth summit may be successful and so that the nonalined movement and policy might respond to those historic obligations facing them in the present complex situation.

This implies both maximum involvement in the preparatory phase and in the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau to be held in Colombo, and also full participation at the forthcoming summit. Joint constructive efforts must be made by all of us in the leading positions in the nonalined countries, for we are all responsible for the status of the movement and its ability to act effectively and in a unified manner in the building of more secure and better relations in the world, in the strengthening of the independence of all countries and in the creation of conditions for general prosperity. This will be achieved if we continue to consistently implement the original principles of the policy of nonalinement and if we strengthen the independence and autonomy of the movement.

I would particularly like to stress the progressive nature of the movement and policy of nonalinement. This is illustrated not only in the goals which embody the noblest aspirations of mankind, but also in the democratic practice which makes it possible to harmonize various interests and diverse concepts and to build unity in action in this way. The movement's progressive nature is also manifested in the realistic way in which problems are raised--a way which rejects radical and counterrevolutionary phrases and makes possible activities which genuinely lead to the solution of problems and to general progress in the world. Lastly, this is also manifested by the movement's breadth, which makes it possible for progress in the world to be the fruit of the activity of an immense part of mankind, without which fundamental changes of benefit to mankind as a whole--and not merely to its individual parts--would not be possible. The breadth of our movement is one or the sources of its strength and attractiveness in the world.

The movement and policy of nonalinement are progressive above all because they place the independence of countries and the freedom of peoples above all else. Independence and freedom have been and remain the highest interests of every nation and every man, and the precondition for all progress, in particular socialist development.

Inspired by this conviction, we believe that our struggle for the independence and free socialist development of our country can be successful only if this struggle is at the same time part of the general struggle for independence and unhindered development of all countries--part of the struggle waged by the nonalined countries together with other progressive forces throughout the world.

Comrades, everything we have achieved in our development so far, including in the period under review, has been achieved thanks to the efforts and devotion of the working class and all our working people. These efforts, and thus also the successes, will not be missing in the future, either. But it will not be easy, because the tasks for further development, as I have already stressed, must be carried out under increasingly complex international conditions. Everything which hinders more rapid development and falls outside objective circumstances--that is, everything that is up to us--must be eliminated by energetic joint activity. In this respect I expect a great deal from this Assembly, from all of you delegates, and from the SFRY Presidency, which will now, I am convinced, begin to carry out with even greater experience the tasks which face us.

Additional Speakers

AU151020 [Editorial Report AU/WA] The live relay carried from the SFRY Assembly by Yugoslav radios continues with a speech by delegate Marjan Markovic at 0949 GMT.

At 0957 GMT Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, addresses the SFRY Assembly and is followed at 1009 GMT by delegate Milan Avramovski, who speaks for 15 minutes.

At 1014 GMT an announcer says there will be a break in the SFRY Assembly session and a program of music begins.

Djuranovic Address

AU152200 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0957 GMT 15 May 79 AU

[Speech by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, at the joint session of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly in Belgrade on 15 May--live]

[Text] Fully supporting the appraisals made and the views expressed by President Comrade Tito in his speech and contained in the SFRY Presidency report, I want to discuss two questions to which Comrade Tito paid special attention. First, in his speech the president of the republic, with good reason, stressed the need for further consistent, effective and creative activity in the implementation of the law on associated labor and other system-related solutions which shape the economic system on the hasis of self-management as well as on a further perfecting of the system. It is quite certain that we can achieve positive results in the process of social reporduction, the formation and distribution of income, the association of labor and pooling of resources, the coordination of all types of spending with the real possibilities and so forth is we approach this task as one of the highest priority tasks in the coming period.

The results achieved so far are indisputable and very significant even though they could have been greater and better in some spheres. But the most important thing to which it is necessary to call attention at this time is the fact that the results have been poorer or inappropriate in those spheres of socioeconomic relations--especially as regards the coordination of all forms of spending with the growth of social product and income--and in solving those questions in regard to which we have not succeeded in more completely and consistently realizing the self-managing relations and the self-managing method of regulating social relations. It is possible to determine quite precisely through a concrete analysis of the situation and relations that this applies more or less to all spheres of social relations and activities. By this, naturally, we do not claim that all the concrete solutions provided by the system-related laws have been confirmed as correct. This is all the more true because the implementation of some of them is in progress and some of them are yet to be implemented, and then relations are to be developed on this basis. This increases our obligation and responsibility to perfect them in accordance with this. Certain phenomena we have experienced so far also call attention to this.

In this connection I bear in mind the fact that the system of self-management and direct socialist democracy makes possible the manifestation of a multitude of self-managing interests as well as the method of their coordination and harmonization and the method of a clear definition of common and general interests. The other side of the problem, that is, the coordination and harmonization, is particularly topical at the present stage because a slow, incomplete or inconsistent implementation of the already adopted system-related solutions makes the process of coordination and harmonization of objectively different interests on the self-managing basis and in a self-managing manner more difficult and promotes possibilities for a relatively easy approach to using administrative measures.

In this manner we do not only reconcile ourselves with the inevitability of administrative measures even in those instances in which this would not be necessary if we formed more effectively the practice of self-managing regulations in solving individual problems, but we also provide grist to the mill of the antiself-managing forces which have been trying for a long time to blame the self-managing system for all the misfortunes that we face.

We do not idealize all the system-related solutions. In fact we have only just entered the initial stage of the practical implementation of numerous system-related solutions, the implementation of which involves a deep reform of the existing relations and opens in the best manner the road to the real liberation of the workers class. For this reason, too, there are shortcomings, mistakes and halfway measures in the implementation of the individual solutions. Nevertheless, the incomplete and inconsistent implementation of already adopted system-related solutions is still the basic problem in this connection. The question of the implementation of these solutions has a special social importance from the viewpoint of narrowing the scope for strengthening the political power of the state apparatus.

The tendencies of bureaucratization in socioeconomic and political relations and systems will not grow weaker but, on the contrary, will grow stronger if the implementation of the system-related solutions is not more effective, more complete and more consistent. The dangers of this kind will also be further enhanced if the completion of the economic and political system is protracted in those areas where we have not as yet adopted the system-related solutions in accordance with the constitution and the law on associated labor. Hence this task to which president of the republic, Comrade Tito, has called attention is of special importance.

The further development of the political system is most closely connected with this. We concerned ourselves with the questions from this field in a broader manner and with greater attention in the second part of the period covered by the report because we recognized the danger of discordance in the development of the economic and political systems. It is precisely for this reason that in the present and immediate future even greater attention must be devoted to the more complete development of the political system and the sociopolitical relations on the basis of socialist self-management. I recall in this connection that it was only as late as last year that we adopted a system-related law on the foundation of state administration, the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of administration with the aim of accelerating their transformation in accordance with the role of the associated labor and the development of direct socialist democracy.

In this context the policy and practice of implementing laws, decisions, measures and accords attract special attention at this time. In this connection there are two problems that are of greatest topical importance at this time. First of all there is the need for a great self-managing and general democratic influence in the work of the executive organs and organs of the state administration; and it is an increasingly greater opening of these organs toward the delegate assemblies, the associations of associated labor and the sociopolitical organizations that must, to a great extent, contribute to this influence. The implementation of the law on social councils, which will be adopted in the very near future, will provide a strong impetus to this. In addition to this, what is involved here is also the need for more effective cooperation and coordination in the implementation of the policy, laws, decisions, accords and other solutions with all those self-managing and sociopolitical subjective factors that are responsible for policy execution. In this respect we must make greater efforts than we have so far, particularly in view of the fact that the vestiges of old relations are still rather apparent and that we have not eliminated the causes of the tendencies for strengthening the political power of the state apparatus. An essential prerequisite for positive development along this line is the consistent implementation of the principle that decisions and measures are adopted by the self-managing and other social subjective factors which are authorized to do so under the constitution and laws, and not be someone outside them and on their own behalf.

Of course, all this applies to the work and relations in the federation and the work and fulfillment of the roles of the Federal Executive Council and the federal administration organs.

Secondly: In his speech Comrade Tito once again called attention to two essential components of the global strategy of our socioeconomic development and struggle for economic stabilization. This means that, first of all, we must persist in our orientation of coordinating our needs and development plans with the real material possibilities and, further, that we must take into account the need to insure an appropriate rate of economic growth that will make it possible to find the basic solutions for certain vital problems of a material and social nature which accompany such a developing country as ours.

As is known, following several years of development accompanied by a very high rate of inflation, inflation was reduced to an annual rate of only nine percent in 1976. However, this was also the year of the lowest rate of economic growth, a rate of only 3.5 percent, which was not in accord with the needs of social development. By adopting the social development plan for the 1976-80 period we opened the stage for more dynamic growth which has been marked--following a declining rate in the first year of the plan--by high rates of industrial growth, of the increase of employment and of investments. We are now in the third year of development marked by this characteristic. This dynamic growth has made it possible for us in the years covered by the SFRY Presidency report, that is, in the first 3 years of the social plan, to increase the per capita social product by nearly $650, calculated at the official rate of exchange. The dynamic rate of growth has made it possible to employ the entire natural increase in the working population to halt the increase in the number of people temporarily employed abroad and to be confronted with a rather considerable labor shortage in a number of economic activities.

However, just as in some earlier periods, we have been once again confronted by a situation in which a high rate of economic growth also produced certain elements of instability; that is, an accelerated rate of inflation and an increase of trade deficit in foreign trade. We are in fact confronted by a discordance in the relationship between supply and demand, because demand has strongly increased in the domestic market; as well as by a higher rate of imports imposed by the high growth rate of industrial production, which to a great extent continues to depend on imports, and also by a high rate of growth of investments requiring large imports of equipment.

In the middle of this year the SFRY Assembly will thoroughly examine the most important questions of socioeconomic development and analyze the basic causes and [word indistinct] measures for the period to the end of this year and the foundations of the policy for the next year. At the same time, intensive activity has been initiated to prepare the social development plans for the 1981-85 period. In both instances it is our obligation to more comprehensively perceive the problems of socioeconomic development.

The causes of instability in economic trends are such that they must be resolved both by current measures and on a long-term basis. This year the external causes have been intensified and this represents a new element. However, it is quite certain that we must primarily devote our attention to the causes which have developed in our own domestic sphere. It is particularly necessary to perceive to what extent certain instabilities and disruptions have resulted from the fact that we still have not succeeded in asserting the self-managing relations and regulative instruments in accordance with the system-related solutions and are, therefore, confronted with certain gaps in the execution of the policy and in the establishment of the appropriate relations in the sphere of social reproduction; gaps which have appeared in the relationship between the associated labor and the state.

However, there is no doubt that our action must be primarily aimed at overcoming the causes which continue to alienate a part of income from the workers organized in the associated labor and at stopping the tendency to weaken the material basis of self-management.

This is the key to and the vital question of the struggle for stabilization. It is realistic to expect that the measures undertaken at the beginning of this year will now be yielding the first results as regards a slower increase in individual types of spending in relation to the increase in income. However, simultaneously with these efforts we must more completely elaborate the policy of a slower rate of economic growth in view of our past experience and in view of the fact that we are a developing country; give more concrete answers to the question as to why the policy of eliminating disproportions in the economic structure is not yielding results and thereby begin to reduce the dependence of industrial growth on imports; insist even more persistently that new efforts be made at all levels to even more completely elaborate all measures and relations that will insure the harmonious growth of all types of spending with the growth of social product and income; and, especially, bearing in mind both certain new elements in international economic trends as well as our own problems which we have confronted in the field of foreign economic relations, it will be necessary to define as soon as possible the long-term strategy of foreign economic relations.

In connection with all this and firmly striving to fulfill the indicated tasks, we must always bear in mind the fact that it is realistically possible to insure dynamic development under stable conditions by improving labor productivity, by improving the efficiency of economic operations and management as a whole, by organizing a better social division of labor and specialization, by insuring a higher level of the standardization of production, by applying modern technology and scientific achievement, that is, briefly, by strengthening the qualitative factors of socioeconomic development.

Further Reportage

AU151110 [Editorial Report AU/WA] At 1045 GMT the SFRY Assembly session in Belgrade relayed live by Belgrade radio jointly with other Yugoslav stations resumes after a short break. After a speech by a Vojvodina delegate, the floor is taken at 1048 GMT by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is followed at 1101 GMT by delegate Ice Tonkovic.

Dolanc Address

AU151645 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 15 May 79 AU

[Speech by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a joint session of the SFRY Assembly chambers in Belgrade--live]

[Text] Comrades: Comrade Tito's speech and the report today on the past period confirm that our socialist society and its leading forces, regardless of the problems we are facing, are successfully implementing the historical aim of our revolutionary movement. With the further movement forward, the development of self-management and a resolute squaring of accounts with all that may lead to stagnation, the Yugoslav socialist society is successfully creating conditions in which the working man becomes the master of his fate and a conscious builder of his history and fortune.

I am pointing this out because we are conducting discussions about past work in our party's jubilee year. Viewed from an historical perspective, the results achieved by creative revolutionary action by the workers class, working masses, and the peoples and nationalities of our country led by the LCY headed by Comrade Tito are of epoch-making significance. They remain a lasting source of inspiration in our further struggle for socialism and socialist self-management.

The decisions of the 11th LCY Congress were inspired by the same revolutionary and humanistic spirit; they determined the prospects of the overall social and material development of our community and defined the directions of action and the methods and forms of the struggle of the leading subjective forces of socialism headed by the LCY.

In the SFRY now the inexhaustible creative energy of millions of working people under the conditions of the self-managing and delegate system is expressed in complete freedom. The power of the workers class as the ruling economic and political force of society has been strengthened. Tremendous progress was achieved in the expansion of democratic rights and human freedoms. Equality, brotherhood and unity of the peoples and nationalities are stronger than ever before. The material and cultural conditions of the people's life are on a constant increase. The security situation is very good. The nonalined policy has been and remains our lasting orientation in international relations, because it is an expression of our social self-managing existence.

All this makes our overall political situation very stable. Therefore our people are determined to defend, with weapons in their hands if necessary, the achievements of their revolution, their freedom and independence and their socialist self-managing system.

The orientation of our party to independently and autonomously determine the paths and methods of its revolutionary action in confromity with the historic conditions of our country, and the constant struggle to preserve and strengthen this independence, are a lasting value in the party's overall policy and one of the basic factors of our society's development to date. Materialized in the programs and actions since Comrade Tito's accession to the head of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, this orientation has been strongly manifested in all the successive stages of the development of our revolution up to this day.

Comrades, the 11th LCY Congress and the congresses of the leagues of communists of the republics and the conference of the leagues of communists of the provinces confirmed again clearly and strongly the revolutionary unity of the LCY, the workers class and all our peoples and naticnalities. This unity, based on the program and policies of the LCY, continues to be the most important condition for the development of the socialist revolution and the overall progress of our country.

The actors in the building of our socialist self-managing democracy are very numerous now. This is the great advantage and value of our socioeconomic and political system. The bearers of self-managing interests are more and more capable of independently and democratically fulfilling their needs and wishes, of blending them with the needs and wishes of others and of incessantly building their common interests and finding the best and most realistic ways of resolving matters.

Several million working people and citizens and thousands of their self-managing and sociopolitical organs and bodies are involved in various forms of self-managing decision-making now. As much as it is necessary that the separate and different interests of socialist self-managing subjects be comprehensively and objectively perceived and manifested, it is also--if not more--necessary that their common, present and future interests and aims be comprehensively perceived and self-managingly solved. This comprehensive and democratic perception of the common material, cultural and social problems, needs and aims of the workers class, all the working people and citizens, the peoples and nationalities in the territory of our multinational community, is one of the characteristics and great values of our socialist self-managing democracy and of our delegate self-managing system.

Therefore, it is one of the most important tasks to develop and strengthen the self-managing agreements and social accords as well as the self-managing planning of the overall economic and social development.

The ideopolitical activities of the League of Communists and other socialist forces should be fully manifested in these questions. Their direct, democratic and timely involvement is at the same time the strongest barrier to the etatist-bureaucratic, technocratic and similar antiself-managing forces which endeavor in various ways to usurp the rights and to push aside the interests of the producers and self-managers and their organs and organizations.

Such pretensions to monopolize decisionmaking on the conditions and results of the work of the working people and work organizations, and pretensions to monopolize the political and social life still exist in some fields and levels of social organization. The present stage of our revolution, which is to say the building of socialist self-management, is in many ways more complex and difficult than the previous ones. However, our conscious organized forces, the workers class, the forces of ideopolitical activities and scientific creation and the material basis of society are greater than ever before, and although considerable difficulties and contradictions still exist in our development we always speak frankly about them in a critical and self-critical spirit.

We are aware of this. We know the basic directions for further progress and we have sufficient strength to solve the problems of our socialist building in a democratic, self-managing and efficient way. The LCY is also a guarantee for this. Last year, about 180,000 members were admitted into the LCY, so that at the beginning of this year the LCY had 1,774,624 members. Among the new members, 72 percent are from the ranks of the youth and 36 percent are workers. The direct producers are, in fact, the most numerous social group in the League of Communists, accounting for almost 30 percent of its members.

The basic organizations of the LCY work more and more as actual subjects of the LCY policy and as initiators of ideopolitical activities in democratic cooperation with other sociopolitical organizations.

Experience clearly shows that it is only a united, ideopolitically and actively capable League of Communists that can be the leading cohesive and internal moving force of self-management of the working people and a factor for the realization of the numerous progressive interests of the self-managing organizations and communities expressed in our delegate system.

Comrades, the struggle for economic stabilization is one of the central tasks of our society and thus of the LCY. We are now faced with this problem even more directly. As is known, apart from the positive results which we have achieved, some negative tendencies in economic trends have recently become more sharply pronounced. It is a matter of overextended relations in distribution--(?which means) that all the forms of spending, especially investment spending, have much exceeded the limits of the available income--a matter of an increase in prices and the cost of living, of rather unfavorable trends in trade with foreign countries, and so forth.

Along with resolute economic and social measures, the most responsible involvement of the League of Communists and all the subjective forces and working people is necessary, for this is the only way to be able to stop and combat all those negative tendencies which may become a serious brake on our socioeconomic development and may lead to various difficulties and disagreements.

In essence, the source of these tendencies--whose common denominator is inflation--is still the alienation of the surplus value and income from workers, in disregard for objective economic laws, and the voluntarist disposal of social reproduction resources, the consequences of which are then borne by the entire social community, above all by the workers class and the working people--all of which is directly opposed to the LCY policy.

Therefore, the strengthening of the self-managing position of workers and the development of socialist self-managing relations as a whole, the consistent application of the associated labor law, and especially of the principle of distribution according to results of work, constitute under our conditions the only way leading to the elimination of economic instability.

There can be no stable economic trends and no strengthening of the material and social position of the working people without increasing the productivity of labor. This is the key question of our progress in general. The LCY insists, and must constantly insist, that this be the direct task of all the working people in every basic organization of associated labor and in every community. In this connection we must bear in mind that a component part of the struggle to increase the productivity of labor is the encouragement of the development of technology, inventions and innovations. Science and technology have become a strong factor not only in development policy but also in political decisionmaking.

The present economic situation demands that the policy of economic stabilization be comprehended and accepted by all. We have no other choice. This demands certain sacrifices and maximum discipline in all fields of work and in all forms of utilizing resources. Consumption cannot rise above our material capabilities and agreed limits. We can no longer invest in expensive and uneconomical projects, in suboptimal capacities whose production effects no sales in the market. We must insist on a more responsible attitude toward social resources. We must strengthen the conservation drive in all spheres of life and the economy of work and resources, we must renounce or restrict some forms of consumption, use working time better and so forth.

We must resolutely reverse the present unfavorable trends in foreign trade while strengthening and not aggravating our position in international economic relations. This demands a change in the behavior of all, above all of the League of Communists members, taking into consideration their role and responsibility in society. We must resolutely overcome verbalism, declarations, formal agreement with principled positions and pass from the general to the specific in every associated labor organization and work community, in all the organs and services of sociopolitical communities and sociopolitical organizations.

Much more resolutely than before, we must pose the question of political responsibility of all those who behave in ways that contradict the agreed policy. It is clear that the tasks of economic stabilization cannot be realized without the efficient functioning of the delegate and overall political system, the special contribution to which is made by Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and decisionmaking. In the delegate system we must get rid of the old parliamentary representative practice and habits and remove all the obstacles hindering the delegates and delegation from realizing their self-managing functions, so that agreements and accord may be reached more quickly, joint plans and development programs be set, and economic and other problems be solved.

Comrades, the LCY must now be even more resolute in its actions so that every subject in society behaves with full responsibility toward his own tasks and that responsibility and efficiency be insured both in the associated labor organizations and in the organs at the level of the federation, the republics, the provinces, and the communes, that the constitution, the laws regulating the system, social accords and self-managing agreements be implemented consistently and that the occurrence of formalizing and flouting them in practice be energetically prevented.

The League of Communists must especially grapple--and mobilize the self-managers in this respect--with occurrences and tendencies of technocratic and bureaucratic usurpation of self-managing and social decisionmaking and of adopting decisions outside the machinery of the political system of socialist self-management. We must insure an ever higher level of ideopolitical and action unity at all levels.

I am deeply convinced that our self-managers will victoriously end this battle, too.

Popovic on Relations With Bulgaria

AU151205 [Editorial Report AU/WA] At 1110 GMT on the Yugoslav radios' joint live relay from the SFRY Assembly Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, addresses the SFRY Assembly and speaks for 11 minutes.

At 1121 GMT, Svetislav Popovic, delegate to the Federal Chamber, speaks about foreign policy and stresses the importance of the nonalined movement in the complex world situation. He says that "the building of good relations with neighboring countries constitutes one of the priorities of our foreign policy", and cites Tito's statement in Helsinki "as well as on other occasions, including his recent utterances" to the effect that "Yugoslavia has not, and never had, any territorial pretensions, that it respects the principle of the inviolability of borders and that it considers this principle equally binding for itself and its neighbors, as well as for other countries."

Popovic says: "We have comprehensively developed and mutually beneficial relations with the majority of our neighboring countries," and cooperation with some may serve as an example. "Unfortunately it is a fact that some unsolved problems exist in our relations with some neighboring states and because of them, a satisfactory level of mutual trust and cooperation has not been achieved. This is the case with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which negates the existence of the Macedonian nationality in Bulgaria and the independent nature of the Macedonian nation. This behavior causes serious concern in all our peoples and nationalities concerning the aims of such a policy and its consequences. The Socialist Republic of Serbia, together with other socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces, actively participates in the determination of the uniform foreign policy of Yugoslavia and gives its full contribution to its successful implementation."

At 1129 GMT Mika Spiluak, president of the Central Council or the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation, addresses the assembly and speaks for 7 minutes.

At 1136 GMT, delegate (?Miljonic) speaks on self-managing accords and agreements, and at 1144 GMT delegate (?Ali Bakali) discusses the development of priority branches of the economy and the need to rely on domestic raw materials.

Kurtovic Address

LD151640 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1123 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--An examination of the SFRY Presidency report provides an opportunity to more completely unify our forces and take more courageous action so that the delegate system and the political system in general will develop even more quickly and so that our country will further stabilize and realize new achievements in all spheres, Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, stressed today at a joint session of the SFRY Assembly.

Underlining the fact that the words of Comrade Tito would, as always, further stimulate continued actions, Todo Kurtovic stressed that major results in the further self-management transformation of our society have been achieved.

Important achievements are the basic characteristic of our overall development, our creative action, activity and the initiative of all our working people at the present time, Todo Kurtovic said. Our working man's activities and interest in events in our country and the world are of prime importance. The working people are interested in all questions and they are taking part in numerous self-management actions--communal, political and other kinds.

In Todo Kurtovic's view, the achievements thus far have further strengthened our unity and contributed to our working people's great confidence in their future, convinced of the international strength and reputation of our country. They are firmly convinced that the internal stability and foreign policy of Yugoslavia guarantee our stable future. Self-management and self-management practice are becoming, to an increasingly important degree, part of the working people's consciousness and the basis of the ethic which is increasingly developing on new self-management socialist foundations in our society.

Todo Kurtovic then pointed out that there are numerous vital questions which we must continue to solve in an active and creative manner. In his view more important steps will have to be taken in the development of social relations and particularly in the free exchange of labor, education, health and culture. The work of the delegations and the delegate base must be more completely and concretely linked. More effective planning on self-management bases and more effective action for economic stabilization and the growth of labor productivity continue to be of primary importance.

Concerning the place and role of the Socialist Alliance, Kurtovic stressed that the broadest activities of the working people and citizens are organized and united at the political level in this alliance. It is precisely the Socialist Alliance which should be developed as the conscious initiative of the working people in various spheres. This is currently an important question in the development of the Socialist Alliance. An inappropriate attitude toward citizens is sometimes made possible in places where this action is not yet sufficiently developed, that is, where initiatives and interests are not able to find expression. In the view of the president of the federal conference, this leads to certain phenomena not yet being considered in a sufficiently critical manner while citizens are displaying more initiative for more successful solutions and are stressing the need for the strengthening of responsibility in the broadest sense.

Through broader activity and creative development, Kurtovic stressed, we will be able to successfully realize all our tasks, relying on the self-management action of the working people. In the work of the Socialist Alliance we must also proceed in the most practical terms from the fact that nothing can replace the activity of the working people, self-management organs and organizations, and that this is necessary for our society and is an integral part of our social development as a whole.

The actions and activity of the grassroots will strengthen and facilitate the struggle against all that opposes our development. There are still forces in our country, Todo Kurtovic warned, which are attempting to destroy our country's unity and sovereignty, just as there are people whose conduct coincides with the wishes of certain reactionary circles abroad. They operate from hostile positions because they are antisocialist, antipatriotic and antiself-management forces. In this connection it should be said, Kurtovic stressed, that we have never unnecessarily laid guilt at anyone's door, we have known what was what; we do so now and will continue to do so. We will do this primarily through new developments--that is, through true and essential self-management and political activity. This is our basic method but we do not ignore the struggle against all that opposes our unity and the brotherhood of our nations and nationalities.

Todo Kurtovic also discussed the work of the social organizations. In his view conditions have been created for the increased expression of the constitutional role of the Socialist Alliance--that is, the political initiative of the citizens, the greater flow of information to them, and also their responsibility for all social developments.

The direct participation of working people in social life and work in the sections which are developing to an increasing extent in the Socialist Alliance makes it possible for more and more people to be socially active.

This is primarily significant from the viewpoint of the future activity of the delegations and better links between the delegations and their social base, that is, the overall influence of society on the delegate base and the base's influence on society. Our experience is great in this area and promotes our further actions, leading to new successes and the unity of our people. The action of the Socialist Alliance, or of the people in it, is not an end in itself but rather a contribution to the continued resolution of all topical issues in the lives of our people, Todo Kurtovic stressed.

Under these circumstances, continued cooperation between the republics and provinces will develop more and more strongly and solutions will be found more easily and even more successfully in seeking agreements and consultations. As a whole, this will contribute to the further development of socioeconomic relations and the equality of the republics and provinces, Todo Kurtovic concluded

Spiljak Address

LD151654 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--"The Presidency report and the speech by Comrade Tito mention the numerous positive results in the past period in material and social development and in the continual growth of the real standard of living of the working people, and the positive political mood. The very fact that real personal incomes have been growing during the first 3 years of this 5-year period at 4 percent per annum and last year, the fourth, at 6 percent, indicates this well. Overall personal consumption has grown even more, which speaks even further for the positive trend," said Mika Spiljak, president of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, at the beginning of his report.

"The SFRY Presidency played a prominent and positive role in the achievement of all these positive results. For this reason we can salute the part of Comrade Tito's report in which he says that the Presidency will continue to contribute to the coordination of the republics' and provinces' interests and to the more effective solution of the unresolved and controversial questions. This is the more so as we know that a number of these questions have gone unresolved for too long and that this has a negative effect on our overall development. Thus, in the future we shall all expect their speedier and more effective solution through agreement-seeking and the harmonization of standpoints."

In his review of the Presidency report, Spiljak then stated that in all the documents and decisions the principle was proclaimed of the distribution of income according to labor and, in particular, the distribution of personal incomes according to labor, but that in practice this had been only partly realized. "What is sociopolitically untenable and creates certain problems, particularly in the case of production workers, is the fact that in practice two systems of distribution of personal income have grown up: One for production workers whose work is measured, after a fashion, by norms and whose income is acquired according to these criteria; and a second for the joint services and entire superstructure whose concrete work and contribution are as a rule not measures but rather determined according to the average of production workers, regardless of how much a service or structure might have contributed to this average. This second official structure is in the position to evaluate and assess the work of production workers while the structure's work and contribution is not measured or assessed. We must have a resolute change here. Everyone's work and contribution must start being measured and evaluated as envisaged by the law on associated labor," the president of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia warned.

"This structure contains the most expert cadres, for whom the conditions must be created to increase, in accordance with their work and contribution, their personal income and their position in society. They can influence the better organization of labor, greater production, productivity and income. However, all of society must press for this resolutely and a halt must be put to accepting the existence of two systems for the distribution of personal income, that is, the twofold position of working people."

Speaking about employment, Spiljak indicated that "the number of those registered as unemployed at the employment exchanges is not falling, even though more than 200,000 new positions are created annually. The problem of the unemployed is justifiably shouldered by all of society and this will be the case for a while to come. However, the situation has already set in where serious corrections should be made to our conceptions and practice in solving the problem of the unemployed. It is no longer sufficient to say--and this report also says this--that conditions must be created for the faster and more productive employment of young people, women and workers returning from temporary work [abroad]

"The majority of those registered at the exchanges are waiting for work in offices, bureaus, various services, in the towns and in the easier jobs, and are exerting pressure to be employed here. However, there is already a shortage of production workers and they will be increasingly difficult to get. Last year, for example, there were about 720,000 registered at the labor exchanges who were looking for work and at the same time the economy was unable to obtain 200,000 workers for production and these vacancies remained unfilled.

"Hence, it must be clearly stated--and measures must be adjusted accordingly--that unemployment can be speedily eliminated primarily in the production occupations. In order to realize this more easily, action must be taken in three directions. First, the requalification of the unemployed, wherever this is a realistic proposition, to production occupations. Second, resolute support for education directed toward the production occupations which immediately insure employment. Third, production work is underestimated in the system of personal income distribution and work in services is overestimated, with the result that this is another important factor in the flight from production work. For this reason, resolute support must be given to the better evaluation of production work and work in more difficult conditions."

Spiljak then said that there were several reasons for the lags in housing construction. In particular he spoke about the individual role and responsibility of citizens in solving the accomodation problem. "It is evident that in this matter our policy and practice so far are based on false premises. How else are we to explain the fact that, today apartments are expected from society on a mass scale and society is made responsible for them while citizens, including those without apartments, stand in lines for cars, build weekend houses, travel abroad, and so on. Meanwhile, those working people who have solved their accomodation problems themselves and are building apartments--and they are on the whole workers--have to pay considerable turnover tax on the construction material. I think, therefore, that we must immediately alter our approach here and transfer the responsibility for solving accomodation needs to those who need apartments, including those who already have them. The overall policy must, of course, be adjusted to this.

"Practical solutions for this orientation are already being worked out in many environments but they should be supported with clear social orientations and concrete measures. As accomodation questions are very topical, I suggest that the greatest attention be deboted to this orientation--on top priority level," said Mika Spiljak, president of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, in conclusion.

Discussion of Presidency Report

LD152352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces held a session of the SFRY Assembly today. The delegates discussed the report of the SFRY Presidency on some issues of socioeconomic development, the state and problems of all-people's defense and social self-protection, the protection of the constitutional order, and on foreign policy and Yugoslavia's international position. President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, who spoke to the delegates of the work of the SFRY Presidency, also took part in the work of the session.

Ivan Avramovski, a delegate from Macedonia in the Federal Chamber, fully backed Comrade Tito's speech and the report of the SFRY Presidency and stressed that their attitudes and assessments indicated the major results achieved in the entire socialist development of Yugoslavia and at the same stressed the topical problems and tasks. Avramovski then dealt briefly with the activity so far and the results of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

In his words, the system of all-people's defense encompasses all working people and citizens of Macedonia, organizations of associated labor, self-managing interest and local communities, sociopolitical communities and organizations, their organs and bodies.

In our working people and citizens the trust in their own abilities for successful defense, freedom and independence from all possible aspects of aggression is continually growing. In addition, one feels a growing vigilance, grasp and recognition of all phenomena which are directed against our self-managing socialist development.

Organized social forces in Macedonia, too, are involved more and more from day to day in the sphere for the socialization of affairs of defense and protection, normative regulating, perfecting of plans, finding the most efficient measures for defense, insuring the readiness for mobilization, organized participation and functional training of territorial defense, civil protection and the service of supervision, implementation of the training for defense and protection of working people and citizens, training of state organs, the economy and social activities for an operation under conditions of war or under conditions of immediate danger of war. Particular attention is paid to the perfecting of territorial defense as the integral part of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia which, in Avramovski's words, has already become an efficient force in the system of society's defense. The system of civil protection in our republic, too, is being continually built up and perfected and a large number of the population is today embraced by it.

Avramovski also stressed that workers are increasingly implementing their rights and duties in the sphere of national defense in line with the principle which Comrade Tito presented at the 11th LCY Congress, along with work and through work as a component part of the function of work.

At the end of his speech, the delegate from Macedonia noted that in that republic, as in the whole of our socialist community, all sociopolitical preconditions have been created for the speedier development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection as the most efficient form of the protection of our self-managing order from all forms of threat.

Sreta Kovacevic, a delegate of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in the federal chamber, said:

I would like to support, on my own behalf and on behalf of delegates of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the assessments and attitudes presented in today's report by Comrade Tito and the assessments and attitudes contained in the report of the Presidency.

It has already been noted the security situation in the country is good and that the security organs have successfully carried out their functions. The greater care and the intensified activity of many organs and organizations of our political self-managing system in resolving the vital problems of the political and economic development of our self-managing development and in the development and functioning of the entire system of social self-protection have made a decisive contribution to this.

Our degree of training achieved and the readiness of the security organs has increased our efficiency in opposing the thwarting the activity of external and internal enemies, combating crimes, exemplary maintenance of public law and order, and protection of the freedom and personal and property safety of citizens. The successes achieved in the struggle against both external and internal enemies should not weaken either the vigilance or the timely action of the security organs and of other organs and organizations in our system of social self-protection because we know that in some countries forces still operate which support enemy emigres in their various activities against our country.

In the past mandate period of the SFRY Presidency, Sreta Kovacevic noted, a significant degree of socialization of security affairs and of the protection of the constitutional order has been achieved. All organs and leaderships of sociopolitical organizations in the federation, organs and leaderships of sociopolitical organizations in the republics and provinces as well as in municipalities, work communities and organizations have discussed security issues and the entire system of social self-protection; have directed the work and the development of the security organs, of the judiciary and other organs and have encouraged greater involvement of all basic self-managing subjects of our society in the issues of social self-protection and security.

Yet, I think, Kovacevic went on, that we cannot be entirely satisfied with the achieved degree of socialization of security affairs and the protection of the constitutional order. We have still not overcome and we have still not entirely curbed concepts about the affairs of security and the protection of the constitutional order being the care and task only of relevent state organs.

Stipe Tonkovic, a delegate of Croatia in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, said that the complex and historically observed profound social transformation ushered in by the new constitutional stage of development was not short term in nature and, therefore, objectively seen, it could not quickly yield the expected results and all the other results all at once.

What is of strategic significance for our entire future development is that we improve our economic links, that we increase the exports of goods and services, and that we do more as regards the rationalization of imports. In this respect the part of the economy which is active as regards foreign exchange should have greater support from other parts of the economy and from all sociopolitical communities because the present state of the export economy does not reflect such a social orientation.

Tonkivic then said that despite all criticism of the work of the federation organs and, it goes without saying, of the work of organs of the republics and provinces, it was necessary to stress that agreement-seeking and coordination in the federation has become a fact which cannot be circumvented.

It is the only method of building togetherness and the infallible democratic path of implementing the full equality of nations and nationalities, above all in the economic sphere, and thus also the only method of building the firm foundations of our brotherhood and unity.

Sevetislav Popovic, a Serbian delegate in the Federal Chamber, stressed that Yugoslavia's overall foreign policy activity has contributed to consolidating our country's independent position in international relations, in strengthening its security and its international standing. Even though the forces struggling for national independence and social emancipation, for equal international relations and a just peace have vitally increased in strength, Popovic said, the forces of imperialism, colonialism and of other forms of domination are in action on the world scene, opposing by all possible means the progressive changes in international life. In these conditions, the historic role of the nonalined movement, which has found its confirmation as an irreplaceable factor of world peace and international cooperation, is coming to expression even more.

It is precisely because the nonalined movement has established itself as an increasingly influential factor in international relations, the Serbian delegate went on to say, that it is subjected to pressures aimed at undermining its independent orientation and at splitting the ranks of the movement. Despite this, the nonalined movement has succeeded in preserving its original identity, independent position and constructive role in world relations.

Yugoslavia decisively advocates, the Serbian delegate stressed, that all disputed issues between states should be resolved peaceably, with consistent respect for the norms of international life and the regulations of the UN Charter on relations between states.

In its policy toward its neighbors, Yugoslavia proceeds from the conviction that the development of cooperation is the path which leads to the creation of conditions for the solution of problems--insofar as these exist--and for the strengthening of trust and good-neighborly relations, Popovic stated. Our relations with the majority of neighboring countries are developed in an all-round way and are mutually beneficial. The results of cooperation with some of these neighbors may serve as an example of successful good-neighborly relations and mutual respect. It is unfortunately a fact, the Serbian delegate said, that there are unresolved questions in our relations with some neighboring countries which have prevented the realization of a satisfactory degree of mutual trust and cooperation. This is the case with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which denies the existence of the Macedonian nationality in Bulgaria, and the essential nature of the Macedonian nation. These declarations arouse grave anxiety among all our nations and nationalities, with regard to the goals of such a policy and the consequences it may have.

Taking as the starting point the report delivered by Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, and the report of the SFRY Presidency on certain questions of socio-economic development, the state and problems in all-people's defense and social self-protection, in the protection of the constitutional order, and on foreign policy and Yugoslavia's international position, and on the basis of a review made at today's session and in the working bodies of the chambers, the SFRY Assembly adopted at today's session the following decision:

The SFRY Assembly accepts and supports the stands and appraisals given in the report delivered by Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, and in the report by the SFRY Presidency.

The SFRY assembly considers that these stands and appraisals point to the major results achieved in the socialist construction of our country, and stress the topical problems and tasks of the struggle for a developed society, of socialist self management, for consistent realization of self-managing socioeconomic relations, for the development of the political system of socialist-self-management, the realization of Yugoslavia's social plan for the period from 1976 to 1980 and of the resolution on the policy of realization of Yugoslavia's social plan in 1979, for the strengthening of all people's defense and social self-protection and the defense of the constitutional order and for the strengthening of the independent and nonalined foreign policy and international standing and position of Yugoslavia.

These tasks and goals form the focus of the activity of the SFRY assembly and of other competent organs in the federation, republics and autonomous provinces, and of the action of all organized socialist forces of society in the coming period.

Comrade Josip Broz Tito's report and his attention to the most important tasks, and also the stands of the SFRY presidency, are of great importance for an appraisal of the preceding period and the establishment and realization of the basic tasks of our socialist self-managing community in the coming period. These are a forceful stimulus to all working people and citizens, to organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities, to sociopolitical communities, delegations and delegates in their activities and creative efforts toward further all-round material and social development, consolidation of and more effective functioning of the delegate and political system of socialist self-management, and also toward preserving the SFRY's independence and strengthening the international position and standing of the SFRY.

Velimir Milonjic--Montenegro--stressed that the system of self-managing democracy has demonstrated all its vitality and irreplaceable value, too, in the exceptional situation caused by the catastrophic earthquake on the Montenegrin coast on 15 April this year. Immediately after the catastrophe the entire mechanism of the self-managing system, the whole organization of civil protection and all organisms of social protection, the territorial defense and units of the Yugoslav People's Army, labor collectives and their self-managing organs, local communities and their councils, socio-political and social organizations and power organs went into action and showed the complete efficiency of the system. Without state intervention, the most urgent measures for saving people in the ruins, care of the injured, supply of food and accommodation for the population were undertaken, Milonjic said.

The election and the composition of the SFRY Presidency was announced.

The President of the Republic Comrade Josip Broz Tito is President of the SFRY. Members of the SFRY Presidency are Dr Vladimir Bakaric--Socialist Republic of Croatia
Stevan Doronjski--Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina
Fadilj Hodza--Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo
Lazar Kilisevski--Socialist Republic of Macedonia
Sergej Kraigher--Socialist Republic of Slovenia
Cvitejin Mijatovic--Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina
Petar Stambolic--Socialist Republic of Serbia
Vidoje Zarkovic--Socialist Republic of Montenegro

The members of the SFRY Presidency took and signed the solemn oath.

The text of the oath reads: "I swear that I shall fight to protect the sovereignty, independence and integrity of the country, and to realize the power of the working class and all working people, that I shall strive for the realization of brotherhood and unity and for the equality of nations and nationalities, for the development of the socialist self-managing society and for the realization of the joint interests of the working people and citizens of the SFRY, and that I shall adhere to the SFRY Constitution and to the federal laws, and shall conscientiously and responsibly fulfill my duties."

Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY assembly, congratulated the members of the SFRY Presidency on their election and expressed the wish that they might fulfill with even greater success the functions of the SFRY Presidium established by the Constitution aimed at the further development and elaboration of socialist social relations, the realization of the interests of the working class and of all working people and of the equality, brotherhood and unity of nations and nationalities, the progress and better future of our socialist self-managing community.

In connection with the introductory report of President Tito, Avdi Bakali, a delegate of Kosovo in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, recalled inter alia that one of the essential joint goals of socioeconomic development established by the social plan of Yugoslavia for the period 1976-1980 is the more rapid development of every economically underdeveloped republic. In particular the most rapid possible development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in order to reduce the relative differences in the degree of development compared with the level of development of the country as a whole.

In his opinion, the development of the economy in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has, over the last 3 years, not been realized at the level of growth and development envisaged by the plan, which would reduce the differences in its backwardness.

On the contrary, the development of Kosovo lags behind both in comparison with the country's average and also in comparison with the economically underdeveloped republics, which is not in accordance with the policy adopted at the 10th and 11th LOY congresses and with the Yugoslav social plan.

Further on in his exposition, he said that there are numerous problems and causes for the failure to realize the policy of Kosovo's most rapid possible development such as the low accumulative and reproductive capacity of the economy, insufficient funds in Kosovo for accelerated development, the high degree of indebtedness of the economy, the lengthy period of construction of projects in capital-intensive industries, low investment efficiency and low labor productivity, relatively large losses in the economy, insufficient transfer of resources and technology through association of labor and funds of organizations of associated labor from the developed republics for the construction of new capacities in Kosovo, and also a number of subjective weaknesses in the possible economy itself.

Stressing that the problems of Kosovo's socioeconomic development are more complex than the opportunities for solving them by the province's own efforts, Bakali advocated that the proposed activities and measures of the Federal Executive Council be adopted as soon as possible with the aim of compensating in the coming 2 years for that which has been lost in realizing the policy of Kosovo's more rapid development.

Kolisevski New Vice President

LD151510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The first session of the newly-elected SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today, with Josip Broz Tito, the president of the republic, in the chair.

In line with the constitution and the standing order, the session of the SFRY Presidency elected Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency from the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the new vice president of the SFRY.

In connection with the announcement and the proclamation of the election of the new vice president, the president of the republic addressed the members of the Presidency with the following words:

"I take this opportunity to thank all members of the Presidency on their successful and fruitful work so far.

"I express particular gratitude on behalf of all of us and on my own behalf, to Comrade Fadilu Hodza, the outgoing vice president of the SFRY Presidency who, with his devotion, initiatives and proposals, has contributed significantly to the successful work of the Presidency.

"At the same time, I wish the newly-elected vice president of the Presidency Comrade Lazar Kolisevski much, much success in his work in which he can count on my full support, as well as on the support of all members of the Presidency.

"At little while ago I spoke of the tasks which face all of us. We can conquer these tasks, no matter how extensive and complex they might be, by joint and well-organized work which must be accompanied by both collective and individual responsibility."

End of Assembly Session

AU151235 [Editorial Report AU/WA] At 1157 GMT, SFRY Assembly President Markovic reads the text of the proposed conclusions endorsing the positions in President Tito's speech and the SFRY Presidency report. The conclusions are adopted by acclamation.

Markovic announces a short break at 1200 GMT. The session resumes at 1203 GMT and the announcer says that President Tito has again entered the hall. Markovic passes on to the second point on the agenda, the proclamation of the election of the SFRY Presidency. He quotes the constitutional provisions under which the Presidency is elected and announces the membership of the SFRY Presidency.

Markovic then reads the solemn declaration to be taken by the SFRY Presidency members according to the SFRY Constitution. The Presidency members sign the declaration, and Markovic closes the session at 1211 GMT.

The announcer says that Tito shakes hands with the Presidency members and then leaves the hall. The live relays carried from the SFRY Assembly by Belgrade Domestic Service jointly with the other Yugoslav radios ends at 1212 GMT.

DRAGOSLAV MARKOVIC HOSTS LUNCHEON FOR TITO

LD152226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1259 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, was guest today at a luncheon given by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, following the joint session of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly.

The luncheon was attended by Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and by all Presidency members, by presidents of the presidencies of the republics and provinces, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, presidents of the presidencies of the republics and provinces, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, presidents of the assemblies of the republics and provinces, presidents of sociopolitical organizations in the federation, officials of the SFRY Assembly and the president and members of the Federal Executive Council.

Exchange of Toasts

LD152228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, expressed his particular satisfaction at the luncheon he gave today at President Tito having taken part in today's work of the assembly and he expressed the confiction that this would mean much in the sense of strengthening the feelings of responsibility of all delegates of the assembly and contribute to the affirmation of the assembly and the entire delegate system.

The words you have spoken today, Comrade Tito, will be, as up to now, both an indicator and encouragement for all of us in our future work, Dragoslav Markovic said, and wished President Tito and all the elected members of the SFRY Presidency much success in their future work for the prosperity of our socialist community, for a better future, for socialism, for a better life of our working class and all the working people.

Having expressed thanks for the cordial toast by the president of the SFRY Assembly, President Tito said that one should get down to work with even great devotion, and he stressed that economic stabilization was at present the main task to which the newly elected SFRY Presidency should be committed to a full extent.

The president of the republic then stressed that parallel with the questions of the economy and of internal development--which must be at the center of our attention--full attention should continue to be paid to foreign policy which would remain as it had been up to now.

In toasting those present, President Tito wished them good health and much success in their future work.

PRESIDENT TITO DEPARTS FOR 7-DAY VISIT TO USSR

AU161443 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 May 79 AU

[Text] Today President of the Republic and LCY President Josip Broz Tito left on a 7-day friendly visit to the Soviet Union. Stane Dolanc, Josip Vrhovec and Berislav Badurina left with President Tito. Branko Rabrenovic reports from Batajnica Airport on President Tito's departure.

At the aircraft boarding ramp President Tito exchanged greetings with Lazar Kolisevski, Dragoslav Markovic, Branko Mikulic, Todo Kurtovic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Tigomir Valskalic, General Nikola Ljubicic, Franjo Herljevic, Zivorad Kovacevic and other personalities.

The president's visit to the Soviet Union will take place in two parts. The first part will be the working part involving the Yugoslav-Soviet exchange of views on bilateral cooperation, and the most important international questions will be discussed during that part. The second part has been planned to be a short rest for President Tito.

The meetings between Tito and Brezhnev have been always significant, substantive, open, comprehensive and topical. Their purpose has been to constantly advance the relations between the two countries. For this reason the meetings between the two presidents evoke the widest attention both of the Yugoslav and Soviet public and the widest international public. It is expected that the talks between Tito and Brezhnev will take place in an atmosphere of mutual respect, respect for the different paths of socialist development in the domestic policies and for different positions and orientations in international (?relations).

However, it is no secret that as regards certain international questions Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have identical or similar views just as it is known that as regards some other individual questions there are differences. This is the reality, but with joint efforts these differences can be overcome so that they will not represent obstacles to the development of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

Zagreb Commentary

LD151930 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and the LCY, will leave tomorrow on a friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

President Tito will have talks with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the promotion of relations between the two countries and on topical international issues.

President Tito will be visiting the Soviet Union at the time of developed mutual relations in every sphere. Economic cooperation can be assessed as particularly successful. The value of goods exchange last year exceeded the amount of $3 billion for the first time and was 10 percent higher than the year before.

The cooperation between social and political organizations, and in particular between the LCY and the CPSU, also represents a significant component part of mutual relations. Mutual respect for the jointly accepted principles of independence and noninterference, of sovereignty and equality and respect for the specific features of the paths of internal development and for the specific characteristics of the international positions represent a lasting and firm basis on which this entire cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union is implemented and promoted.

The two countries also have identical or close views on many issues, while individual differences represent no obstacle for successful and stable cooperation and its development.

On account of all this, one can expect a fruitful dialog to take place in the next few days on all the issues which are important for the two countries and this dialog will undoubtedly have great significance for the discussion of complex international problems and for the development of friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Meetings so far between Presidents Tito and Leonid Brezhnev have also had such a meaning and content.

TANJUG Commentary

LD151938 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1655 GMT 15 May 79 LD

["Yugoslav-Soviet Cooperation"--TANJUG Headline]

[Text] Belgrade, May 15 (from TANJUG's editor Djordje Milosevic)--President Tito leaves tomorrow on a friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. President Tito will have talks on further promotion of relations between the two countries and current international issues with General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and President of the Presidium Leonid Brezhnev.

Tito's visit to the Soviet Union, as part of the frequent meetings between leaders of the two countries, is taking place at the time of developed bilateral relations in all spheres.

Economic cooperation between the two countries can be described as particularly successful. For the first time their trade last year exceeded 3 billion U.S. dollars.

Cooperation between social and political organizations of the two countries, especially the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, represents a significant part of overall Yugoslav-Soviet relations. Cooperation between the Assembly of Yugoslavia and the USSR Supreme Soviet successfully continued in the past period, as well as cooperation between Yugoslav and Soviet republics, organs and institutions. Consultations between the representatives of both countries' foreign ministries were also part of this comprehensive, versatile and fruitful cooperation.

A review of scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries shows that they annually exchange between two and three thousand scientists and experts in various fields. Concerning cultural and educational cooperation, both countries estimate that it has reached a very high level over the past few years and that all forms and aspects of cultural activities are represented. Results in tourism although gaining in importance, are still below the existing possibilities, and the same could be said for the information field.

Respect for jointly adopted principles of independence, non-interference, sovereignty, equality and observance of the specific roads of internal development and specific features of the two countries' international positions constitute a lasting and firm foundation of cooperation being developed and promoted between the two countries. All these principles are included in the Belgrade declaration of 1955, the Moscow declaration and joint statement of 1956, the statement of 1971, and other joint Yugoslav-Soviet documents. Experience has fully confirmed the importance of these principles, and their consistent application is the best guarantee of successful, comprehensive development of mutual relations, understanding and confidence.

It is upon these principles and foundations that Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are successfully cooperating in all spheres. The two countries have identical or similar views on many issues. And certain differences do not constitute any obstacle to successful, stable cooperation and its further development.

The friendly, well-developed and stable relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union in which both countries are interested, also have wider international importance. The positive development of relations between the socialist, nonaligned and self-management Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union correspond not only to the fundamental interests of both countries, but also to the consolidation of world peace, affirmation of the principles of active peaceful coexistence, easing of international tensions, strengthening of equitable international cooperation, and struggle for democracy, social progress and socialism.

Therefore, a fruitful dialogue can be expected to take place at [the] pending Tito-Brezhnev meeting on all issues of mutual interest. This will doubtless be of great importance in discussing complicated international problems and further developing friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Earlier meetings between Tito and Brezhnev also had the same meaning and content.

DOLANC RESIGNS AS LCY PRESIDIUM SECRETARY

LD151938 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1837 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Branko Mikulic. The Presidium adopted a decision on the amendments and agenda as to the order of work on the organization and method of work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In accordance with the desire to further strengthen collective work and responsibility, the decision established that the secretary of the Presidium be elected by the Presidium at the proposal of the LCY president, with a 2-year mandate. The secretary is to be elected from the complement of the Presidium members and from another republican or provincial organization of the League of Communists on each occasion.

Comrade Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium, requested that he be relieved of his duties, in view of the fact that he has occupied the same post for 8 years already, and that he has been given another responsibility in the internal distribution of work of members of the Presidium.

In agreement with Comrade Tito, the Presidium concluded that Comrade Dolanc's request be granted.

The Presidium gave recognition to Comrade Dolanc for his many years of successful work in the office of secretary of the Executive Committee and secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

At the suggestion of Comrade Tito, president of the LCY, the Presidium elected Comrade Dusan Dragosavac as secretary of the Presidium.

Continuing the session, the Presidium examined and adopted the report on the talks conducted in Cuba by Comrade Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Hero of Socialist Labor Award

AU161430 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 May 79 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito was awarded the Order of Hero of Socialist Labor to Stane Dolanc, hitherto secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, for his revolutionary work over many years and his extraordinary merits in the organizing and building of self-managing socialist society. The order has also been awarded for the significant contribution to the general development of the country and the strengthening of Yugoslavia's freedom and independence.